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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS ETC.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Names selected from Cooper's works, Indian and local names, will be given to 180 state Islands in Lake George, N. Y. The forestry commission has decided that the present names are not euphonius.

It is believed, declares the Atlanta *Constitution*, that France is backing Costa Rica in its belligerant course towards Nicaragua on account of the American canal enterprise in the latter country. The French are going to aid the Panama canal to any extreme short of actual war between their government and the United States.

The projected Congo railway in Africa, 260 miles in length, connecting navagable waters that are now separated, is estimated to cost $5,000,000, of which $1,000,000 are to be subscribed in the United States. The company is to have a wide strip of land for roadway, 3000 acres per mile, and 20 per cent. of the export duty collected on all material shipped over its road.

The Chicago *Sun* has discovered that "in all voluminous statistics published relative to railway earnings, banking operations, mercantile transactions and manufacturing activity, one underlying tendency is observed, viz, the lessening of cost and the improvement and expansion of facilities. Capital is earning less in all organized channels, and hence the outflow into new fields and avenues where the rewards are, or promise to be greater."

The statistics recently published by a leading life insurance company contain many interesting points. Americans live longer than our foreign born citizens. Among foreigners next to the Americans stand the Irish, English and Germans, in the order named. Few Germans or Englishmen die of apoplexy. Germans furnish the highest percentage of suicide. Native Americans are comparatively free from diseases of the liver. Typhoid fever has the most victims in the Northwest and the fewest in the South, but in the latter section there is a large mortality from zymotic diseases and more liver disease, but less kidney disease.

It is a curious phenomena of the introduction of electric light that it results in an increase of the gas used in the same localities. A New York electrical expert says: "The reason for this increase in gas consumption where electricity is used for light is that the more brilliant light without and within public places causes a greater use of gas in private houses to secure a lessening of the contrast. People employed in electric-lighted places will scarcely be satisfied at their homes with the same light as they are now, perhaps, and will light two jets instead of one. Their eyes having become accustomed to the brilliancy, they cannot do with the former single jet.

It is estimated by the Salt Trust that the annual consumption of salt in the United States and Canada, including the amount used in packing, industrial pursuits and by cattle, is about one bushel or 56 pounds per capita. The population of the United States is now estimated at sixty-five millions; that of Canada at five millions, making a total of seventy millions. Seventy millions of bushels, at five bushels to the barrel, equal fourteen millions of barrels, the amount consumed in these two countries. From this may be deducted for imported salt produced outside the Company's works, say, four millions of barrels, which leaves the consumption, for which this Company has already a market, ten millions of barrels.

The Boston *Progress* observes: "The eloquent Patrick Henry said 'we can only judge the future by the past.' Look at the past. When Egypt went down, three per cent. of her population owned ninety-seven per cent. of the wealth. The people were starved to death. When Babylon went down, two per cent. of the population owned all the wealth. The people were starved to death. When Persia went down, one per cent. of the population owned the land. When Rome went down, 1800 men owned all the known world. For the past twenty years the United States has rapidly followed in the steps of these old nations. Here are the figures: In 1850 capitalists owned thirty-seven and a half per cent. of the nation's wealth. In 1870 they owned sixty-three per cent.

The demand for artificial fertilizer at the East has led to the scouring of prairies for the bones of buffalo and other animals. Great heaps of these remains, which include also the bones of many an unfortunate prospector and ranchman, are piled along the line of railroad near Helena, Montana, ready for shipment to the East, where they are ground up. "If any of the men who hunted buffalo on these plains thirty years ago," muses the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "had been told that in three decades a live buffalo would be a museum curiosity and that the bones of the dead bison would be collected to make corn and wheat grow on wornout Eastern land, he would have resented it as an insult to his intelligence. The West has lived a rapid life, and the surest sign of it is the total extinction of the buffalo."

It Never Pays.

It never pays to fret and growl
When fortune seems our foe;
The better bred will look ahead
And strike the braver blow.
Your luck is work,
And those who shrink
Should not lament their doom,
But yield the play,
And clear the way,
That better men have room.

It never pays to wreck the health
In dredging after gain,
And he is sold who thinks that gold
Is cheapest bought with pain.
An humble lot,
A cozy cot,
Have tempted even kings,
For station high,
That wealth will buy,
Not oft contentment brings.

It never pays! A blunt refrain
Well worthy of a song,
For age and youth must learn the truth
That nothing pays that's wrong.
The good and pure
Alone are sure
To bring prolonged success,
While what is right
In heaven's sight
Is always sure to bless.

THE BASKET SELLER.

"Well, I declare!" said Mrs. Gibson, slowly and emphatically. "What will happen next? There was the eclipse a Wednesday night, and the earthquake shock a week ago, and Jane Ann Shorey's runaway match with Phil Parkinson last night; and I swan to gracious if here don't come along Emma Ellis, ridin' on top of a load o' willer ware, j st for all the world as if she was a man!"

"Don't you want to buy a clothes-basket, Mrs. Gibson?" called out Emma Ellis' clear soprano voice, as the sturdy sorrel pony came to a pause in front of the painted garden fence, where the young quinces were just beginning to assume shape and form among the downy, green leaves.

"A clothes-basket?" repeated Mrs. Gibson. "That's just exactly what I do want. Got any good, substantial ones, with bars o' wood across the bottom to strengthen 'em?"

By way of answer, Emma Ellis swung down a solid-looking willow receptacle, springing after it herself, and a lively discussion ensued.

"Goin' into the peddlin' business, eh?" said Mrs. Gibson.

"Well, I thought I'd see how I liked it," Emma answered, with a cheery, good-humored laugh. "Do you like this basket? I've got some capital easy-rockers for the old grandmother here, and a doll s cradle that will exactly suit the baby; and as for work-baskets—"

And she made a triumphant motion of her hand that expressed marvels.

"Well, I'd like 'em all," said good Mrs. Gibson, "but I don't feel able to buy nothin' but the basket this morning. Sellin' on commission, eh?"

"No—out and out. Let me see; you want two dollars and nineteen cents change, do you?"

And Miss Ellis opened her flat leather pocketbook and counted out the money in true business-like fashion.

"Well—I—never!" repeated Mrs. Gibson, staring after the cloud of dust that followed the load of willow-ware in its progress down the street.

"Why, what is the matter?" said Charles Borden, who had just stopped at the gate to see if he could borrow Farmer Gibson's mowing machine for the morrow.

"It's Emma Ellis," said Mrs. Gibson, "drivin' a load o' willer-ware, and sellin' baskets and hampers and things."

"Nonsense!" cried Borden.

"I jest bought this 'ere clothes-basket of her!" declared Mrs. Gibson. "I tell ye what, Charley Borden, she's been disappointed in the deestrick school, and the squire he must have come plumb up agin a snag in the marble-mantel business, and as sure as you live Emma's got to earn her own livin', with all them genteel ways and piano lessons and crayon picters o' hern. My! what a come-down it is for that family! I don't see how Emma can be so chirk about it. Where's that Borden fellow?" she cried, staring about her. "Gracious me, if he ain't cut across the medder! I guess most likely he's seen Gibson there."

And Mrs. Gibson tied on a green-checked sun-bonnet and ran down the street to Mrs. Dalrymple to tell the news.

"Serves 'em right!" said Mrs. Dalrymple. "A fambly o' reg'lar goin' upstarts! I never did take no stock in Emma Ellis."

"Your son Oliver did though," chuckled Mrs. Gibson, with a meaning glance.

"That ain't neither here nor there," said Mrs. Dalrymple, sharply. "Oliver ain't goin' to squander on no girl the money that his father laid up unless she's a real savin', hard-workin' creetur', as will know how to take care of it."

"There she is now!" said Mrs. Gibson. "Stoppin' here!"

"No-o-o!" bawled Mrs. Dalrymple, opening the window a mere crack. "We don't want nothin'. No, I say!"

Emma Ellis smiled to herself as she drove on, stopping next at the Borden farmstead, where, strange as it may appear, Borden himself had already arrived, by means of the short-cut across the Gibson meadows.

"Oh, is it you, Mr. Borden?" she asked, carelessly. "Won't you ask your sister if she requires anything in my way this morning?"

"But, Miss Ellis, what does this mean?" exclaimed the amazed young farmer.

"It means—willow-ware," Emma answered, composedly.

"Has anything happened?"

"Things are always happening," said Emma, reaching across the load for a particularly pretty market basket. "I think she will like this, Mr. Borden."

"I'll buy it for her," said Charley, reckle sly.

"And a scrap-basket, shaped like a little barrel, don't you see," persisted Emma, "for your own room?" It's cheap—only a dollar."

"I'll buy that, too," said Charles Borden. "And this hamper and this pair of little baskets for Kate's boys to go blackberrying with, and—"

"Oh, stop, stop," merrily cried Emma. "You musn't buy all my stock in trade, or I shall have nothing left for anybody else."

"Oh, but I really want that big rocker for the front porch," persisted Mr. Borden. "That's a necessity."

"The big rocker, then," said Emma, half laughing; "but beyond that, absolutely nothing more."

"But you'll promise me one thing?"

"It depends very much upon what it is."

"If you have anything left unsold at the end of your trip, you'll give me a chance?" said Charlie imploringly. "Wicker goods always come handy, you know."

Emma only laughed and touched up the old horse.

"I make no promises," said she.

That day, on the high seat among the baskets and rockers, the wash-tubs and clothes-horses, to Emma Ellis it was quite a new experience. The chaffering at shady farm house doors with busy housewives, the counting of change, the discussion of qualities and the persistent standing up against the general disposition to beat down prices and haggle for odd cents, the various views of human life which she now obtained for the first time from her aerial perch, the odd sensation of being "in trade," the consciousness that she was looked upon with pity by some of her friends and scorn by others—it was altogether a strange conglomeration of feelings.

Toward the close of the day's work, as she was returning home with her wagon-load considerably depleted, and her purse somewhat better furnished than it had been, she chanced to come face to face with handsome Oliver Dalrymple, trotting along on the Morgan mare, which once had been the pride of the elder Dalrymple's heart. She looked him full in the face. He seemed absorbed in the knot on the end of his whip-lash, and never even looked her way.

"So!" she said to herself; "sets the wind that way?" Mr. Dalrymple does not seem to approve of this new enterprise of mine. Well, I'm sorry, but I can't help it. Charley Borden, now, views things in an entirely different way."

And she smiled a little as she saw, leaning anxiously over the gate beyond, the stalwart figure of the young farmer.

"Miss Ellis!" he uttered pleadingly.

"I'm sure you can't want to buy any more willow-ware," said Emma, checking her horse. "There can't be room for it in the house."

"No; but won't you let me put this horse in the stable, or drive it home for you, while you come into tea? Alice will be de ighted to see you. And you must be so tired!" urged he.

Emma thought a moment, and as she reflected how refreshing a cup of hot tea would be, Alice Borden put her curly head out of the w ndow.

"Do come, Emma!" she cried. "We'll have waffles and maple syrup and broiled chickens; and I've got ever so many things to tell you."

And Emma capitulated.

But as Charley Borden helped her down from her high seat, he stood a minute holding both her hands in his.

"Emma," said he, "I know I've no business to speak so abruptly, but I can't help it. I don't know why you are doing this thing, but if it is to earn money, let me earn it for you, Emma—give me the right to do it. I'm only a farmer, but I've got a nice place here, and I can keep you like a lady. And I love you, Emma! I've loved you well and truly this many and many a day. Now I'm not going to tease and bother you about this. Take time to make up your mind. I'll drive the old horse home, and then I'll take you back myself in the little buggy when you and Alice have had a good visit. And you can give me my answer when you please, and not before."

Emma broke from him and ran into the house, blushing yet not displeased.

Alice met her at the door.

"Where is Charley?" said she. "Oh, going to take your load of willow-ware home! Now, Emma, tell me what this really means. Have you lost all your property?"

"No."

"Are you going into trade?"

"No."

"You won't answer me?"

"No."

"Then," laughed Alice Borden, "I'll ask you no more questions. Hereafter I'm as dum as an oyster. Now come in and help me dish up the chickens and waffles."

It was past eleven that night when Charley Borden brought Emma Ellis home to the old house, where the squire was nodding over his evening paper.

Well," said he, viewing her over the edge of his spectacles, with a waggish twinkle in his clear blue eyes, "how did the thing work?"

"First rate, papa," said Emma. "I sold twenty dollars' worth—within a few cents. And Mr. Borden here was one of my best customers."

"Then," said the squire, with a sigh of comic resignation, "I've lost my wager. You see, Borden, my girl wanted me to buy this stock of willow-ware, with the horse and wagon, to set old Miss Barhydt up in busine s—and I told her no woman would succeed in such an enterprise, let alone their being unwilling to undertake this sort of work. But Emma stuck to it that it could be done, and I was weak enough to wager the whole outfit that it couldn't. So Emma declared she would prove it practically—and I didn't think she had pluck enough; but, by jingo, she has! Yes, yes, Emma, you've beat me square and fair!"

"And Miss Barhydt is to have the outfit of willow-ware!" cried Emma, joyfully, clapping her hands, "and the horse and wagon. Oh, Mr. Borden, you can't think what a nice old woman she is, nor how anxious she is to earn a livelihood in the open air like this! And now you know," with the archest and most bewitching of glances, "how it came to pass that I was peddling willow baskets around the country. Wouldn't you have done it, if you had been me?"

Young Dalrymple was in despair when he learned of Charles Borden's engagement to the prettiest girl—aye, and the richest girl—in the country.

"But who was to suppose," said he, that she would take such an unaccountable whim into her head?"

And Mrs. Gibson always declared that she never had a clothes-basket wear like the one she bought of Squire Ellis' daughter!—*Saturday Night.*

A Humane Prima Donna.

A particularly humane little body is Mlle. Nikita, the American prima donna, s is shown by an incident of her last visit to Prague. Opposite her hotel was a high tower—part of the old battlements of the town—with several statues at the summit. One day the young singer was standing on the piazza when she fancied she saw a bird fluttering its wings among the statues. Fetching her opera glass, Nikita descried a dove entangled in the stonework, and could plainly see blood trickling from one of its limbs. Her pity aroused, Nikita sent word to the commissionaire at the hotel entrance that she would give him fifteen florins if he would fetch the bird down. The man replied that he would gladly oblige Mademoiselle, but he was afraid of injuring the statuary, which he dared not do. A message to the mayor brought a reply more ornate in form, but very similar in effect. Nikita was in despair; the poor bird was bleeding to death and she could do nothing. The next morning she induced the fire brigade, on promising to indemnify them for any damage done to the statues, to bring their escape to the spot. But it was too short to reach the summit of the tower, which was about 250 feet high, and could only be gained by a perilous climb. A large crowd had gathered, having heard of the strange action of the young and famous foreign singer. Nikita was sorrowfully thinking that the dove must be abandoned to its fate, when a young workman rushed up to her and offered to make the ascent. Almost before Nikita could accept his services he was mounting the ladder and climbing to the summit. Having secured the wounded dove he had to be let down by ropes. The descent was safely accomplished, and running to Nikita the young hero placed the bird gently in her hands. Nikita, full of gratitude, took off a diamond ring from her finger and gave it to the delighted workman. Nikita tended the bird for a fortnight, and then having to leave Prague, and the dove being well, she allowed it the liberty it had nearly lost with its life.

Invention of Omnibuses.

The invention of omnibuses is due to the philosopher Pascal, who, in February, 1667, obtained a "privilege"—what we should call a patent—for public carriages to travel through certain streets of Paris. They held eight passengers, who paid six sous each, and were very successful, although an act of the parliament of Paris forbade them being used by lackeys, soldiers and other humble folks. Pascal died in 1667, and his useful invention did not long survive him. The omnibus reappeared in London about the beginning of this century, and was adopted in several French provincial towns before Paris accepted it again.

Ingenious.

"Ah, madam," said the tramp, "I haven't had a mouthful for two days."

"Why, I gave you a whole pie yesterday!"

"So you did, mum—so you did. But the two days I refer to are today and tomorrow, mum."—*Bazar.*

SALT MOUNTAINS.

Strange Story of Captain Mellon of the River Colorado.

Relics of the Prehistoric Man Discovered in the Salt Beds.

Captain J. A. Mellon, one of the oldest white settlers of Fort Yuma, A. T., who lived in Yuma two years without seeing a white woman, and who commanded the first steamer, the Gila, that ever went up the Colorado River to the mouth of the Virgin, is at the Lick, having arrived lately, says the San Francisco *Examiner*.

Few pioneers in any land have had the strange experiences of Captain Mellon. "It is over 25 years, now," he said, "since I went to Fort Yuma, and the changes I see in San Francisco surprise me.

"Have I been running on the Colorado River all this time? Yes, and let me say that there are stretches of hundreds of miles on that river that are less known than the heart of Central Africa. We go up there to get salt. There are great mountains of salt up on the Virgin, which is a tributary of the Colorado, each of which is larger and higher than Goat Island. The salt is pure and white. It is clearer than glass. You may take a piece of it seven or eight inches thick and read a common newspaper through it. The salt mountains cover a stretch of about 25 miles on both sides of the Virgin, seven miles up from the Colorado. A single blast of giant powder will blow up tons upon tons of it.

"This salt does not dazzle your eyes, as you might expect, while riding along on the river steamer or clambering over them. It has a layer of sandstone from two to eight feet thick over it. When this is torn away the salt lies in full sight, like a great snow-drift. How deep it is, nobody knows. This salt is destined to be the source of great wealth. Hamilton Disston, the big saw manufacturer, and Baldwin, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, are the only men who have secured any of these salt mountains. When the Utah Southern Railroad is pushed on from Frisco, Utah, it will tap the gigantic salt mountains, and then an enormous revenue will be realized for them.

"I brought down with me for the Academy of Sciences here some queer things from the salt mines. Under the cap rock was found charred wood and charcoal, besides some matting made of cedar bark. The salt had preserved it. It might have lain there thousands of years. Evidently there had been a slide that covered up the camp equipage of some prehistoric men. Strange to say, a similar discovery has been made in the salt mines of Louisiana. The rocks up toward the salt mountains are painted and cut into hieroglyphics which none of the Mojave, Yuma, Piute or other Indians know the meaning of.

"There are valleys along the great but as yet unknown Colorado, singly, as much as 120 miles long and twenty wide. That will be the real orange country of the globe. They are as rich as the valley of the Nile. Irrigation will redeem them. Water will be brought on them as sure as destiny."

The Wonders of Alaska.

The prevailing forest tree of Alaska, says Mr. George Davidson of the United States Coast Survey, is the Sitka spruce, growing to great size, covering every part of the ground, and climbing the steepest mountain sides to the height of 2000 or 2500 feet above the sea.

We measured felled spruce trees that were 180 feet long and four feet at the butt, while adjacent standing trees measured over six feet in diameter, were branchless for over fifty feet and estimated to be 250 feet high.

Hemlock, alders and willows are found; but the most remarkable wood of the country is the yellow cedar, with fine, even texture, fragrant smell, good size and greater strength than the spruce. It is a valuable addition to the cabinet woods, and is superior as a ship timber to any on the coast.

It can be obtained of ample size for frames and knees of ordinary-sized vessels. We measured one 18 feet in circumference, and estimated it to be over 125 feet in height.

On Kadiack island the forests cease toward the south. The yellow cedar does not grow on the northeast part of the island, but the average size of the spruce is less than two feet in diameter.

Hemlock is found in abundance and has its value for tanning purposes.

When the forests of Washington Territory and Oregon are exhausted, Alaska will be the great and our almost inexhaustible resource in the future.

A Breathing Well.

A breathing well has been discovered near Eagle Flat Station, 110 miles east of El Paso, Texas. It is an abandoned artesian well, 800 feet deep, but the tubing is still intact in it. For twelve hours each day a furious gust of air rushes into the tubing, and the next twelve hours an equally strong gust rushes out. This occurs with the utmost regularity, and, so far, no break has been noticed in the regular occurrence.

A Soldier's Routine.

The United States soldier's first duty begins at half past five in the morning, at which hour reville is sounded by the buglers of all the batteries. At this signal the men all leave their quarters and form in single file on the parade ground. The roll is then called by the sergeant, who also presents his morning report to the captain. This report shows the number of men on duty, the sick and the absent. Application for leaves of absence are handed in with the report, and after the commander's approval the men are all dismissed, except those who are to do guard duty. The guard detail is made out the evening before it is read out, and the men who are appointed serve for 24 hours, with a relief every two hours.

At one o'clock retreat is sounded, and the men are inspected and dismissed until evening assembly, just before sundown.

The full regimental band is on duty at sundown, and also all the buglers. Dress parade occurs at that time, and the sight is a beautiful one. The soldiers and officers are all in full dress uniform, and the manuel of arms and field movements are executed before the regiment is dismissed for the day.

Tattoo is sounded at nine o'clock, which is a signal for the men to "turn in," and at fifteen minutes past nine taps sounds, at which time all lights must be extinguished, unless a special order has been issued by the officer of the day.

Besides military duty the soldier is subject to extra service. In connection with the barracks there is a good sized farm, and the soldiers are frequently required to throw aside their guns for hoes and other agricultural implements. They also do all sorts of out door work, frequently imposed as a punishment for some offense.

A soldier's wardrobe consists of two suits of undress clothing, one dress uniform and helmet, collars and cuffs, shoes, stockings, underwear, and all other necessary articles of apparel, furnished by the government, to the amount of $220 for five years.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Sweet Peas.

The history of the pea family is an interesting one. The pea originated in the East, where it has been known and loved from immemorial times. Young Daniel, when he fed upon pulse, may have included this sweet product of the garden in his abstemious fare. Be that as it may, the people of the East were familiar with it long before it became known to the Greeks and Romans. The pea was introduced into Europe during the Middle ages, and was not cultivated in England until the time of Henry VIII. The pea-flower is papilionaceous, or having a winged corolla resembling the butterfly. The fruit is contained in a legume or pod. The pea has spread from India to the Arctic regions. At least 50 kinds are grown. Indeed, the Pulse family, to which the pea belongs, is so numerous as to include 6500 plants agreeing at least in the one feature of pod-bearing. Peas are not only pleasant to the taste, but they are nutritious, as they contain much cassein.

The variety of pea grown in the flower garden and known as Sweet Pea, is a native of Sicily. It is worth while to watch the bee make a visit to the pea-blossom. The stamen and pistels are hidden in the lower projection of the flower. The bee lights upon this part and its weight forces the petals down, while the stigma, conveying pollen from the surrounding anthers on its hairy style, protrudes and striking the bee, dusts it well with pollen. As in the case of the scarlet geranium, the bee seems to know by instinct just what part of the flower to alight upon. The pea is such a cheerful looking flower, that it really appears to enjoy pommeling the busy bee.

Aside from the pretty flower, every part of the pea is beautiful, for the vine is graceful, the foliage fresh and clean-looking, the pods curious and the tendrils of interest as transformed organs.

Three More Eiffel Towers.

The idea of building three more Eiffel towers and then turning the four into the legs of a huge platform whereon a sanitarium can be built above the smoke and stir and dust and noise of cities, whither invalids could ascend in search of pure air and seclusion, is being discussed with every appearance of sincerity in Paris. The notion is certainly a big one and worthy of the age which tackles such big undertakings as a Panama Canal and Channel tunnel, but it will not fall to the lot of invalids of this generation, I fear, or of the next, either, to avail themselves of the aerial sanitarium which is suggested.

Charles XII. and the Bomb.

As Charles XII of Sweden was dictating a letter to his secretary during the siege of Stralsund, a bomb fell through the roof into the next room in the house where they were sitting. The terrified secretary let the pen drop from his hand.

"What is the matter?" quoth the king.

"The bomb, sire!" cried the secretary.

"Ah! never mind the bomb; it will go off presently."

And it did.—*Harper's "Drawer."*

The Writer of a Familiar Hymn.

How many of the myriads who in childhood have sung "There is a happy land, Far, far away," know anything of its writer? His name is Andrew Young, and he is now eighty years of age, still mentally and physically vigorous, and retaining in all its early freshness his sympathy with children. The hymn was composed in 1838. The tune to which it is married is an old Indian air, which blended with the music of the woods in the primeval forest long before Sunday schools were thought of. The hymn was composed for the melody. Its bright and strongly marked phrases struck Mr. Young's musical ear the first time he heard it casually played in the drawing room. He asked for it again and again. It haunted him. Being accustomed to relieve the clamor of his thoughts and feelings in rhyme, words naturally followed, and so the hymn was created. Mr. Young happened to have his hymn performed in the presence of his intimate friend, Mr. Gall, a member of the publishing firm of Gall & Inglis. It got into print. It has been translated into nineteen different languages. And yet the author has never received, and, indeed, has never been offered, a penny remuneration. It is only recently that Professor David Masson, referring to the unique influence of this lyric, stated a most touching incident in the life of Thackeray. Walking one day in a "slum" district in London he suddenly came upon a band of gutter children sitting on the pavement. They were singing. Drawing nearer he heard the words: "There is a happy land, Far, far away!" As he looked at the ragged choristers and their squalid surroundings, and saw that their pale faces were lit up with a thought which brought both forgetfulness and hope, the tender-hearted cynic burst into tears.

Haymaking in Finland.

A curious way of making hay is very generally adopted by the Fins. Poor men who own no meadows have long been accustomed to cut what grass they can find in the forest glades and other waste lands. Owing to the lack of roads and farmsteads the hay was stuffed among the branches of neighboring trees to await the winter frost and snow, when it could easily be carried off by sledges. After a wet season some farmers noticed that this was actually better in quality than that which they themselves had made from much better grass. The wild crop, so to call it, had dried much better in the tree branches exposed to a free circulation of air than the rich herbage which had laid long on the sodden ground. Hence it occurred to them to make temporary trees upon which their own crops might be dried.

This experiment was attended by such success that the plan has been widely imitated, and bids fair entirely to supplant the old-fashioned methods. After the mowing is done a number of poles about ten feet in length, and provided with long transverse pegs, are set up at intervals, and the grass is loosely heaped upon them. The result is said to be excellent. Even in wet weather only a small portion forming the outside of the pile is discolored, while the inner portions, exposed to the air beneath and protected from the rain above, are dried in perfect condition. Mowing can be carried on in spite of wind and rain, and when once the grass is placed upon the drying poles it may be left without fear of serious damage until the weather changes.—*Mark Lane Express.*

A Railroad in the Holy Land.

The preliminary surveys of a railroad to run from Jaffa on the sea coast in Palestine to Jerusalem, and thence to Bethlehem, have just been completed, and a party of engineers have started from London for the Holy Land to lay out the route. A company has already been formed to build the road, in which a number of English and French bankers are interested. From all accounts it is a purely business enterprise without a trace of sentiment of religious fervor.

The travel in the Holy Land of late years has been increasing steadily, and it is believed if first class railway accommodations were furnished the number of tourists who annually visit Jerusalem from all parts of the earth would soon be trebled.

Baby Snakes at Breakfast.

Workmen doing the grading on a railroad near Atlanta, Ga., witnessed the sight the other day of a snake feeding its offspring. The baby snakes were secure in the roots of an old tree, and the mother, which caught flies by springing at them, would, when possessed of a fly, rapidly glide to the young snakes, which came pell-mell, helter-skelter to meet her. She caught a fly a minute, and was watched securing them for over two hours.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

An Unexpected Revelation.

Young Man—Ah! How do, Dick? Is your sister at home?

Little Dick—Which sister; the homely one what's goin' to have all of pa's money, because she's likely to be an old maid, or the pretty one that ain't goin' to have anything?

Young Man—Um—er—both of them.

LONGEST FAST ON RECORD.

Robert Marvel Dies After Abstaining From Food Sixty-seven Days.

Robert Marvel, the Marion County (Ind.) fasting wonder, died after sixty-seven days of abstainment from food or drink. He was nearly eighty-five years old. His case has been the marvel of the medical world. Thousands flocked to see him from all parts of the State. When his friends attempted to give him food he would make strange sounds.

During the entire fast he partook of only about a quart of liquid nourishment. His bowels remained wholly torpid and inactive. He became terribly emaciated, and the walls of the abdominal cavity became withered and shrunken to the extent that when lying on his back the articulation of the backbone could plainly be seen. His slept well, his respiration being regular and even. His pulse was irregular. The cause of his condition was paralysis. The disease completely destroyed his bowels, but his eyesight remained excellent to the last. It also robbed him of his speech and nothing intelligible could be gotten from him. He died without a murmur.

His trouble began with apoplexy and paralysis. He was born in Sussex County, Del., October 7, 1805. When a young man he was a sailor for seven years.

His fast is the longest on record so far as known. The most prominent case of voluntary fasting was Tanner's, and it will be recalled that he ate nothing and drank only water during forty days.

ARMY DESERTERS.

The War Department Alarmed at the Increasing Number.

The War Department officials at Washington are greatly exercised over the number of desertions from the army, especially as they are increasing in numbers every year.

During the six months ending June 30 last the records show an increase of 15% over the number reported for the corresponding period last year. For the past six months of the present year there were 1467 desertions against 1269 for the same period in 1888.

Fully seven-eighths of the desertions took place during the first year of enlistment.

The importance of these figures is appreciated by General Scofield. This has been the subject of much thought and discussion lately, and some plain action which will look toward modification of existing articles of war will receive the General's earnest attention and be presented to Congress.

A number of officers believe that one of the best ways of breaking up desertion in the army would be to put a stop to the soldiers doing so much extra work. When a man enters the army he expects to become a soldier. When he finds that in addition to his duty as a soldier he has to do all the work around the garrison and the officers quarters he soon dies feeling dies out and he deserts at the very first opportunity.

A decrease in the number of useless calls, now prevalent at army posts will also, it is said, result in fewer desertions.

FLOOD VICTIMS.

Terrible Suffering Among Them Predicted Unless Help is Given.

The suffering among the victims of the late disastrous flood in the valleys of Slate, Tuckor, Tygart, Low, Sandy and other creek valleys debouching from Limestone Mountain, in West Virginia, the scene of the fatal cloudburst, still continues, with a prospect of still more suffering as the nights grow colder. Many families are huddled in extemporized huts, built of rough boards, along the creeks and edges of the dismantled bottoms. Many are taking care of their less fortunate, but poor hill farmers, who have opened their doors and their hearts to their ruined neighbors. The charitable of the neighboring villages and cities are doing all in their power to relieve the sufferers, but all the help they can render will be entirely inadequate to keep the hundreds in comfortable or even safe condition for the coming winter. There will be terrible suffering among those people when the cold weather sets in unless outside relief is extended.

SHOT BY A MINISTER.

The Minister Says He was Provoked by Being Hit With an Egg.

The Rev. D. Helmrick, pastor of the Methodist Church, at Neola, Iowa, shot Earl Palmer, a popular young man of Council Bluffs at Neola, during the night. Palmer was the successful suitor for the hand of Miss Ella Porter. The preacher objected to the match, and in his opposition used strong language against Palmer. The young couple were married in Council Bluffs, Dec. 5, from that time the feeling intensified. On Sunday before the shooting, the minister says, some one gave him a revolver, with the suggestion that he might have use for it. On Monday evening Helmrick returned home from the country and saw several men near his barn, one of whom was standing in the doorway. He called to them to go away, when he was struck by an egg. He then drew his revolver and fired and the man in the doorway, who proved to be Palmer, fell dead with a bullet in his head.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE hop crop is a failure.

THE trunk lines are at war.

PEACHES are unusually scarce.

THE table glass trust is the latest.

THE Cretan insurrection is spreading.

ELECTRIC street cars are gaining favor.

THE salt trust has apparently collapsed.

SERIOUS rains are reported in England.

GREAT forest fires are raging in Oregon.

A WATER famine is threatened at Vienna.

THE invasion of Upper Egypt is at an end.

AN ice trust has been formed at Savannah, Ga.

A TYPHOID epidemic is prevalent in Chicago.

FIFTEEN States will this fall choose State officers.

AERIAL navigation is again attracting attention.

THIS has been a poor season for Labrador fishermen.

THE cotton crop of Texas will be worth $84,000,000.

THE losses in Spokane Falls amount to $10,000,000.

THE sugar trust made a net profit last year of $19,000,000.

ELEVEN bridges cross the Harlem River at New York.

THE California raisin crop is estimated at 1,250,000 boxes.

THIRTY-FOUR missionary societies are at work in Africa.

THE German imperial budget shows a deficit of $4,000,000.

RICH petroleum deposits have been discovered in Tabasco, Mexico.

NEW YORK city supports 500 blind paupers out of its charity fund.

THE Austria-Hungarian crops are twenty-five per cent. below the average.

THE anti-slavery congress at Lucerne, Switzerland, has been abandoned.

FIVE HUNDRED schools on the American plan hold daily sessions in Turkey.

THIS year's crop of sweet potatoes in Florida will be the largest ever known.

COAL is cheaper in St. Louis than it is in any other large city in the country.

THE receipts of cattle at Chicago for the year are about 200,000 head larger than in 1888.

THERE are more millionaires in Odessa, Russia, than in any other town on the continent.

LAURA WOLFORD, the colored giantess, died recently at Lafayette, Ind., after a short illness. Laura was the mother of seven children. She weighed 304½ pounds and measured three yards about the waist.

STEVENS, the long-distance bicyclist who was sent to Africa to find Stanley, is returning to Zanzibar, having failed to accomplish anything whatever.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

ENGLANDS ENMITY TO OUR COMMERCE.

The payment of subsidies to steamship lines, in order to maintain supremacy of the world's commerce, has always been the settled policy of the Government of Great Britian. Her statesmen fully understand that the entire nation is benefited far more by the maintenance of its commerce than it is taxed in the payment of subsidies to steamship lines. In 1854 for instance, she paid $5,950,000 in subsidies, and about the same amount regularly until after the civil war, when English built Confederate privateers swept our commerce from the high seas. The subsidies were then reduced to less than $4,000,000 a year until steps were taken looking to a revival of our merchant marine. Then she increased her subsidies to $6,107,000, and kept them at that figure until the effect to revive our shipping had died out.

An example will show how this was done. The English government guaranteed 8 per cent returns on the investment to a line running to Brazil in competition to the one established by John Roach, and, of course, compelled him to sell his steamers at a loss of $300,000. The present American monthly line running to Brazil, which is paid a small subsidy by the Brazilian government, has saved this country $1,500,000 a year in freights As soon as the Roach line was driven off the English put up the freight rates, which they were obliged to lower as soon as the new line was established.

The freight rates on coffee will show how this worked. Before this American line was established they averaged 50 cents a bag; now the average freight is less than 25 cents a bag. It would seem that common sense would dictate the support of a similar policy to increase our commerce to every patriotic voter.

THE NEW STATES SURE.

Senator Pugh, of Alabama, who is a member of the Select Committee to look into our commercial relations with Canada has returned from a trip along the border. During his tour he made a survey of the political situation in that section, and he reports that he does not expect the Democrats to carry any of the new States admitted, not even Montana

In giving up North and South Dakota, Washington and Montana, the Senator grants that the Republicans will add eight Senators and six Congressmen to their majority in Congress. This of itself insures nine more Republicans than Democrats in the House without taking into consideration other Republicans to be seated because of being counted out.

The Republican State Convention at Norfolk last week is reported to have been the largest, ablest and most harmonious ever held within the borders of the "Old Dominion." The platform adopted is broad, liberal and progressive, and the ticket nominated—Gen. William Mahone for Governor, Col. Campbell Slemp for Lieutenant Governor and Capt. W. S. Lurty for Attorney General, make a strong team, and it will win.

In the elections this fall, in addition to the four new States, which vote in October, five States, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey Ohio and Virginia, will elect Governors and State officers. New York will elect State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, a Judge of the Court of Appeals and a Legislature, and Maryland, Nebraska and Pennsylvania will elect certain minor State officers.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat calls attention to the inconsistency with which the Democrats insist that the present Administration is not giving the colored element a just share of the patronage; and yet when a negro is appointed to a small place they hasten to protest against it as if it implied an undermining of the whole political and social fabric.

It is said that it will cost $2,000 to correct the blunders of the late Democratic Superintendent of the Folding Room of the Government Printing Office. This is a sample of the sort of "reform" that was instituted by the Cleveland Administration, and that will not be imitated by the party which is now in power.

The National Department of Agriculture is making arrangements for the introduction in this country of new varieties of wheat, to take the place of those which have deteriorated.

Democratic scolding of the Administration is about as constant a winding up a Waterbary clock, and has about the same effect.

Last year the Argentine Republic shipped 145,000 tons of grain to Europe. This year it will send 2,500,000 tons.

MORE TO THE ACRE.

Any device by which farmers can be taught to raise larger crops on a less number of acres is certainly profitable. Church sociables are sometimes conducted on rather doubtful moral tendencies, but when the lessons taught are good, and the results profitable, they should be commended. The Rural New Yorker tells of an agricultural money scheme entered into by a Church some years ago to raise money. But the agricultural lesson taught was worth ten times more than all the money made on the occasion.

One bushel of potatoes were distributed among such members of the church as would take them and comply with the established rules for planting and cultivating them They were to have just as many of the potatoes as they wanted but they were to plant only a certain number of square feet of ground—no more, and no less. The product was to be sold for the benefit of the church, and the one raising the most potatoes on this specified number of square feet of ground was to have the credit of being the best farmer, and to have a splendid premium, the money for which was to be furnished by those failing to produce the largest amount.

The plan was an eminent success, the church getting more money from the proceeds of one bushel of seed potatoes than was ever known in that region. And as the farmers had been in the practice of raising from 75 to 125 bushels per acre, they were astonished when it was ascertained that the plots of ground had produced at the rate of from 500 to 700 bushels per acre. And from that day to this that neighborhood has raised from two to three times as many potatoes to the acre as formerly.

This is all the result of finding out the capacity of the soil to produce crops.

MR. WANAMAKER'S STRONG ANSWER.

Speaking of money used in the late campaign, Mr Wanamaker told an interviewer:

"Our party believed that fair protection was best for the Republic, and that a low tariff would hurt our prosperity. We did not want the Republic harmed. We were honest in our belief. To prevent this harm of low tariff some made speeches, some wrote editorials and some gave money to carry on a campaign against a foe to our country. I gave what I had. Vanderbilt gave a ship to save the country in the late war. History commends him for it."

Peach yellow is no new disease, as it is said to have been observed in the vicinity of Philadelphia as early as 1791. Potash appears to be the best remedy yet used.

Dr. Eugene Grissom has tendered his resignation as Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, to take effect on September 11th.

The President's trips to Maine and Indianopolis have again shown him to be a man whom the people delight to honor,

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The tendency of Protection is to diversify industries and thus increase the number of kinds of skilled labor.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1889.

Secretary Rusk was the last member of the Cabinet to abandon the Capitol city. He is with the Presidential party, but will leave it at Indianapolis to go to the G. A. R. encampment at Milwaukee. He will remain away until about the middle of September.

Commissioner of Pensions Tanner has made a ruling that will be hailed as a boon by hundreds of applicants for pensions. It relates to proof of the origin of disability. The rule which required the evidence of one commissioned officer or one orderly sergeant, or in the absence of both the testimony of two privates has been so modified that in the absence of other evidence the testimony of one private and the claimant will be accepted as satisfactory proof provided that both are men of good character.

The Navy department has agreed upon the designs of two new cruisers—one of 7,500 tons, and one of 5,300 tons. If some plan can be adopted to keep the vessels off the rocks and sunken wrecks we shall in the course of time have a navy.

Commissioner Tanner left Washington to-day for Chatauque, N. Y. where he will deliver an address to-morrow. Immediately afterwards he will start for Milwaukee to attend the Encampment of the G A R. He will work for Gen. Alger for Commander.

A list of all the chiefs of divisions in the Treasury department has been made giving the date of their original appointment and the States from which they were appointed. It is understood that the principle object of this list is to replace the Democrats and Mugwumps with good working Republicans. Twenty changes have already been agreed upon but the names have not yet been made public. This movement meets the hearty approval of all good republicans.

The Treasury department has issued a circular to the custodians of all buildings under its control requiring them to keep the U. S. flag hoisted during business hours except in stormy weather. It seems a little curious that such a circular should have been necessary.

The action of the Va. republican convention at Norfolk yesterday is well received by republicans here where Gen. Mahone is greatly admired. He has now assumed the entire responsibility, and if he wins, as now looks probable, should receive all the credit. Whether he wins or not he will make the hottest campaign Virginia has seen for some time,

NEW YORK LETTER.

[Regular Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, August 26, 1889.

On Wednesday last three of the fastest steamers afloat left their piers in this city and started for Liverpool. They were the Teutonic of the White Star Line, the City of New York of the Inman Line and the City of Rome of the Anchor Line. None of their officers would admit that there was to be a race, yet everyone else is satisfied that such is the case. The same vessels indulged in a sort of preliminary informal race on their westward trip, when the Teutonic made the fastest maiden trip on record; but the real "tug of war" is no doubt taking place at the present time. The excitement caused by this race of ocean greyhounds is something unusual, and in fact has found vent in extensive betting. "Which will cross the quickest?" "Do you think they will break the record?" and such-like expressions are heard on all sides, and of course, receive replies which vary according to the individual asked. The City of Rome is not expected to make much of a show compared with the other two, but her officers will do their best to keep in sight. The passengers seem to be the least disturbed people in the world concerning their safety. They are so carried away by the excitement of the contest that the fear of danger is gone and the only concern of each is to see his particular craft come in a winner. To many people who are safely settled on land the question arises, "which will be busted the record or the boilers?"

The fact that the Board of Estimate and apportionment has just decided to allow the Commissioner of Public Works to expend a large portion of the $1 000,000 to be used in repaving the streets this year on asphalt pavement, is bringing into existence some new paving companies which are anxious to get a slice of the $,1000,000. Until the present time our streets have almost entirely been paved with stone; the best kind being the famous Belgian blocks which measure about 4x8x12 and cost 10 to 15 cents apiece. This pavement is very good to wear but requires more force to draw a given load than either wood or asphalt. Heretofore one company has had a practical monopoly of the asphalt paving business in this country. The asphalt it uses comes from the Island of Trinidad in the West Indies, and is the very best known to commerce. This company has laid every pavement of this kind in the City of New York, but now that there is so much at stake, or rather so much of a prize, its monopoly is doomed.

A Bricklayer's Prize Essay on the Benefits of Protection.

John Hodgson, a bricklayer of Cleveland, Ohio, won the first prize of $50 offered by the Western Reserve Protective Tariff League for the best essay on protection written by a man actually engaged in manual labor. Here are some of Mr. Hodgson's most telling utterances:

"One feature of American civilization, quickly noted by the observant foreigner, is the large number of Workingmen living in their own homes, not only mechanics but laborers. In England it is a rare thing to meet a mechanic, and impossible to meet a laboring man, fortunate enough to possess a home. In Philadelphia 170,000 workmen live in homes of their own.

The tariff has invested the name of America with a species of magnetism, attracting to its shores the despoiled laborers of Europe and a large share of its surplus capital as well. A policy that secures the confidence of capital and labor contains strong internal evidence of its soundness.

The farmer is told 'the tariff laws were passed at the dictation of men whose avowed object is to coerce them to pay more for their goods than they are worth.' Here their whole purpose is disclosed. The wages of American workmen must come down, for there is no other way under heaven by which we can obtain European prices except by a reduction of wages. Against this we protest. We object to the productions of American labor being valued by European standards based on starvation wages.

Under free trade American wages would be regulated in London and Brussels, hence a protective tariff is the natural completion to the Declaration of Independence. It has already reduced our dependence on the foreigner for manufactured articles from $8.31 per capita in 1860 to $2.25 per capita in 1887.

A favorite argument of the free trader is that 'the tariff enhances the cost of everything the consumer has to buy.' A fair inference from this would be that there exists a class of consumers separate and distinct from the producing classes, and therefore idlers. Is free trade designed to benefit this class to the detriment of those who work? The rich at the expense of the poor?

The clamor for free trade is only a systemized at empt to obtain the benefits of cheap labor, through which the rich would enjoy more luxuries at less cost, while the poor would remain poor and grow poorer."

The Verdict Unanimous,

W. D. Selt, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters. Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store

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"How dare you treat me thus?" he wrote,
"You saucy little shrew!
To call me small potatoes, just
Because I'm mashed on you."

She seized the pen in willful mood,
And these lines off she dashed,
"The smaller the potatoes are
The easier they're mashed."

—Wilmington Sharre Leader.

North Carolina State Agricultural Society.

RALEIGH, N. C., August, '89

In view of the fact that the rates of transportation are the lowest that can be obtained and therefore put it in the power of the largest number of our farmers, especially those at a distance, to come together for conference and discussion, and of the further fact that a great deal of interest in the way of display of stock and farm products, will instruct and benefit them; and the further fact that excursions will be run from Northern cities to Raleigh during that week, when an opportunity will be given to owners of land to meet those who are desirous of inspecting them. It is deemed advisable and of advantage to call a grand mass meeting of the farmers of the State in the city of Raleigh October 15th, and the subscribed committee have consented to act as a Board of management.

S B. Alexander, President State Alliance.

Elias Carr, President State Agricultural Club.

L. L. Polk, President So. Ins Fire Association and Secretary State Alliance.

S. Van Lindley, President State Horticulturial Society,

John Robinson, Commissioner of Agriculture.

H. I. J. Ludwig, Secretary Grange.

J. A. Lineback, Secretary State Horticultural Society.

"Poor Billy Windom."

Martinburg, O. Special.

Forty years ago last fall a pale young man got down from a wagon that had brought him to this village. He hadn't much baggage, and some of the old residents affectionately remarked that he hadn't but one pair of boots. He came to attend the Martinsburg academy, a plain, desolate brick structure standing on the outskirts of the town. A good parson named Hervey was the principal. The young man was "Billy" Windom prospective Secretary of the treasury, The pupil was very poor. He worked hard to secure an education. In the Academy at the time were Judge William A. West, now known as the "Blind Orator of Ohio;" Judge James Walker, and several other men since become distinguished This village, about 12 miles from Mt. Vernon, has not grown any since those days, but everybody who remembers "poor Billy Windom" sheds tears of joy at his advancement.

At Once Explained.

Life.

Brewster—That young fellow seems to know more than you do Barclay—No wonder, I'm his father.

STATE NEWS.

The State University Board of Trustees will meet on the 29th inst in Raleigh.

Mrs. Milas Swesher, of Davie county, gave birth August 2 to two girls and one boy, all of which are alive and doing well.

Mr. W. K. Perry, the aeronaut who was precipitated to the earth by the bursting of the balloon, at the Mt. Holly Fair, died on August 18 h

Horace Greely was married in Warrenton, N. C., July 5, 1836. His wife was a native of Connecticut and was a teacher in the Ladies Seminary of Warrenton.

Chief W. H. Deaver, of the Pinion Detective Agency, gives notice to the people of Asheville that dangerous counterfeits of silver dollars of the coinage of 1888 are in circulation.

On the night of the 19th inst, three buildings were destroyed by fire at Plymouth—the residence of J. H. Lee, the shoe shop of J. A. Keenan and the harness shop of Joseph Tucker.

Goldsboro Argus: The crops still continue to improve and the prospects of a fruitful harvest to brighten all out through the country in this section, and it is to be hoped that, after all, the country is safe.

Windsor Ledger: One hundred thousand dollars is a small estimation of the damages to the land owners along the Roanoke river. The freshet has been the largest for years and the loss is total—not a leaf or stalk is left.

The criminal docket for September term of Wake Superior Court is a heavy one, there now being one hundred and fifteen cases docketed, among which are four capital ones, the Cross and White case and several others of importance.

Asheville Citizen: One Harwood was arrested by the order of Judge Clark yesterday for an attempt to bribe Sheriff Reynolds of this county in the selection of a jury. Harwood was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer to the charge at the next term of the criminal Court.

H. A. Hartsfield, a Wake county man, was arrested in Asheville last week for coining and passing counterfeit money. Moulds for making silver dollars were found in his possession. He said he paid $75 for his coining outfit, and had manufactured only a few dollars before he was caught up with.

Oxford Ledger: They say that more tobacco will be sold in Oxford the coming year than was ever known in the history of the town.—New tobacco is coming in rapidly and commands splendid prices.—Fine cures of tobacco are being made by our farmers. The new method of curing the leaves is being generally adopted and proves highly satisfactory.—Capt D. E. Young, an aged and highly respected citizen of Henderson, died last week. He was one of the best known men in this part of the State, and was the father of the late Col. I. J. Young.

Don't be deceived by fictitious or paid for certificates. All testimonials printed in our paper concerning the merits of B. B. B. (Botonic Blood Balm) are true and genuine. Write Blood Balm Co. Atlanta, Ga., for "Book of Wonders."

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

BLOOD AND BRAIN.

Pure blood is what oils the machinery of life, eases every movement of the body, removes stiffness of the joints, drives out pain from the nerves, stimulates the brain, protects the liver and kidneys from irritation, enables physical exertion without fatigue, prolongs life, and makes men and women food brain are inseparable. Aim to keep the blood pure by using the only true blood remedy, B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.)

Miss S. Tomlinson, Atlanta, Ga., says:

"For many years I have been afflicted with rheumatism combined with severe kidney troubles, indigestion and nervous prostration. Several physicians were employed and numerous patent medicines resorted to without benefit. At last I began the use of B. B. B., and its effect was like magic. Rheumatic pains ceased, my kidneys were relieved, and my constitution improved at once."

Rheumatism

Z. T. Hallerton, Macon, Ga., writes:

"Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician and then went to Kentucky. I then went to Hot Springs and remained two months, but nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try B. B. B., and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer."

Hot Springs

W. C. McGaughey, Webb City, Ark., writes:

"I owe the comfort of my life to a use of B. B. B. I was troubled with blood poison for five or six years, and found no relief equal to that given by this valuable remedy."

Bad Blood

Mrs. Emma Griffiths, Unitia, Tenn., writes:

"The doctors said my boy twelve years old had scrofula. His knees were drawn up and joints were stiff, and for three years he had been unable to walk. One bottle of B. B. B. has done him so much good he can now walk, and his pain has ceased. Its action on my boy has been pronounced most wonderful." (5)

Scrofula

ESSENTIAL OILS

SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL WINTERGREEN, SPEARMINT, &c.

Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc, by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

86 & 88 WILLIAM, ST., N. Y.

12-38.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA—Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court:

Jno. L. Hinton, plaintiff, vs. Griffin Pritchard, defendant.

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, N. C., in the above entitled action, I will on Monday the 16, day of September, 1889, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door of said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest which the said Griffin Pritchard has in the following described real estate, to-wit: The tract of land in Elizabeth City township Pasquotank county, N. C, commonly known as Pritchard's old field or Richardson land, bounded as follows: On the North by Main street of said town, Robert Williams, Jno. Barfoot and others, on the west by a road known as Pritchard's New Road; on the south by Ham Quarter Road, and on the east by the land set apart to said Griffin Pritchard as a homestead, containing about 55 acres more or less. T. P. WILCOX,

July 31, '89. Sheriff Pasquotank Co.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA, Pasquotank county In the Superior Court:

Guirkin & Co, Plaintiff, vs. Emanuel Nixon, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, in the above entitled action, I will on Monday the 16th day of September, 1889, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door of said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest which said Emanuel Nixon has in the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain lot of land with improvements, in Elizabeth City Township, Pasquotank county, N. C, bounded as follows: Commencing on a street running at right angles with Broad street, at a point on said St., 50 feet north of Broad street, thence along said first mentioned street north 50 feet, thence westerly at right angles with said last mentioned street 100 feet, thence southerly on a line parallel with said St., 50 feet thence easterly to said street, to place of beginning.

Aug. 14, '89. T. P. WILCOX, Sheriff Pasquotank County.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor

A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand.

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER,
FRED H. ZIEGLER

IT'S TIME

You began to think of your Fall Trading, Friend and when you think of that, you can think of

Moses Weisel's Stock,

which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,

MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS

Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise

YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE.

But hustle right off and get the pick of the New Goods that are offered at

MOSES WEISEL'S,

Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

DO YOU WANT A BOOK? WRITE TO US.

Any book in the world furnished at publisher's price. Name books wanted. (Send stamp).

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PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

IT PAYS TO ILLUSTRATE YOUR BUSINESS.

Portraits, and cuts of colleges, hotels, factories, machinery, &c., made to order from photographs. Send stamp for specimen sheets.

GOOD WORK. Metropolitan Press Agency,
LOW PRICES. 45 Warren Street,
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Rubber Stamps of all kinds.

A NICKELED SELF-INKING PEN & PENCIL STAMP

WITH YOUR NAME IN RUBBER, TOWN AND STATE 50c. EXTRA. 25c.

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T. Lanphear. A. W. Haff

LANPHEAR & HAFF

Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,

Etc., Etc.

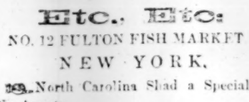
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty, No Agents,

HINCHMAN SON & CO,

Wholesale Commission Dealers



FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,

7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA PA.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

H. M. ROGERS. A. M. ROGERS. H. C. ROGERS

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Wholesale Commission Dealers IN

All Kinds of Fish.

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NEW YORK.

Warehouse & Cold Storage, 207 Front St.

SHAD A SPECIALTY

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Wholesale Commission Dealers in

FRESH FISH,

Game and Terrapin,

Nos 9 & 10 Dock Street Wharf,

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Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

S. T. SKIDMORE.

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— IN ALL KINDS OF —

Fresh Fish.

142 & 144 BEEKMAN STREET,

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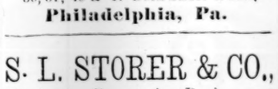
C. G. LINDER. J. A. LINDER.

C. O. G LINDER & BR,

SUCCESSORS TO A. B. HIGBIE & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Wholesale DEALERS IN

FRESH FISH,



GAME & TERRAPIN

30, 31, 40 & 41 Dock Street Wharf,

Philadelphia, Pa.

S. L. STORER & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

Fresh Fish,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,

19 Fulton Fish Market,

New York.

Stencils and Stationery furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS

WHOLESALE ROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish.

RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West at South we are able to have North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

SAMUEL B. MILLER. CLARENCE G. MILLER

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WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH DEALERS

NO. 7 FULTON MARKET?

NEW YORK.

Shad a Specialy

DREW'S YEAST POWDER

Superior to all Substitutes

For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. 4 pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants. Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, Md.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents

JACOB SALOMONSKY

The Grandest Display of

Dress Goods

and

Clothing!

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISING GOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Ask your Grocer for

THE

Premier Flour

OF AMERICA.

The C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY begs to refer Flour dealers and consumers to above cut of our well known brand "PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT," and respectfully asks them to see that the word "PATAPSCO" and name of the Company are on every package. Flour branded only" Superlative Patent" is not manufactured by us

FOR SALE BY J. B. FLORA.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG CO. Baltimore

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS

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J. W. WHARTON,

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COMMISSION DEALER

In Fruit Produce, Fish, Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, game, &c. In Season

NO 58 DELAWARE AVE MKT

FOOT OF DOCK STREET

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Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. HILGARTNER SONS

STEAM

Marble & Granite Works

MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

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OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.,

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C

SHAD GILL NETS.

We offer the best COTTON GILL NETS, we are capable of making with our long experience for 1890, and ask patrons to send in their kind orders as early as possible, so we can have time to carefully prepare them. Will deliver at time wanted.

WILLIAM STOWE,

Gloucester Net & Twine Co.,

may 8-6m. BOSTON

J. H. HARRIS,

— WITH —

CALEB HALEY & CO

Wholesale Commission Commission Dealers in all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

14 FULTON MARKET,

NEW YORK

The sale of North Carolina Shad a Specialty, Stencils and Stationery on application.

$93 Sewing-Machine To at once establish a trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your house, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out, before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. Address TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

—HOTELS.—

New Albemarle House,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. GRICE, Prop'r.

TERMS, $2 & $2.50 Per Day

The [illegible] is invite to his [illegible] and beg a [illegible]. It has been refitted and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the [illegible] and [illegible] nicely to the [illegible]

The [illegible] will [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] patrons. The [illegible] well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established HOUSE [illegible] first class accommodations to a traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Buses to all Transand Steamers

Terms Reasonable.

J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL,

—HERTFORD, N. C.—

Joseph H. Long, Proprietor.

New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.

Free Hack to and from the Depot to Passengers stopping at the Hotel

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

Home-Made Tin-Ware,

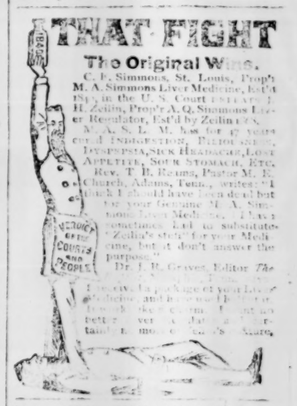
—BY—

H. O. HILL,

The Tinner,

Fearing St. Back, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.


THAT FIGHT
The Original
C. F. Simmons, St. Louis, Prop'r
M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine, best
thing in the U. S. Court [illegible]
H. Zeiglin, Prop'r A. G. Simmons Liver
Regulator, Est'd by Zeiglin Bros.
M. A. S. L. M. has for 42 years
cured Indigestion, Pulmonary
Derangements, Headache, Loss
Appetite, Sour Stomach, Etc.
Rev. T. B. Raine, Pastor M. E.
Church, Adams, Tenn., writes: "I
think I should have been dead but
for your [illegible] M. A. Simmons
Liver Medicine. I have
continued [illegible] to substitute
Zeiglin's Magic Liver Medicine,
but it don't answer the
purpose."
Dr. J. R. Graves, Editor The
[illegible]
[illegible]
PETER VIER'S SONS
CINCINNATI, O.

PLAIRJMS

MADE FROM FLOWERS IN THE

LAND OF FLOWERS!

DOUSSAN'S

Sweet South

In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles,

EACH 35 CENTS.

ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALTIES.

LYS DES INCAS! SPRING MIST!
LUNEAS! NEVADA!
IMPERIAL PINK!
ROUSSEL ROSE
EDEN BOUQUET!
LILY OF THE VALLEY!

All 50 cents per bottle. PICCIOLA!

The most delicate and most lasting odors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label.

"Delicate as a cobweb, Lasting as the hills."

If your druggist don't keep them send amount to us and we will forward prepaid.

DOUSSAN FRENCH PERFUMERY CO.

46 Chartres St., New Orleans, La.

FAVORITE SINGER

Warranted for Five Years.

ONLY $20. DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.

Our Favorite Singer

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.

Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for circulars and Testimonials.

Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,

819 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

ADVERTISERS of either who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS,

A REMOVAL!

I have lately moved my entire stock from my old store on Fearing Street, head of Water Street, to the

Robinson Building

on east side Water St., formerly occupied by Sam Sherrick as a boot and shoe store, where I shall continue to carry

A Larger Stock

Of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.,

than any House in Town, and expect to offer them

VERY LOW

FOR

SPOT CASH

I intend to continue to be

The Leader Of Low Prices in

THIS CITY.

I think my old friends will remember me in the future as they have in the past, as I shall always do my very best to give them

Honest Goods

For

HONEST MONEY.

H. WEISEL,

WATER STREET

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 28, 1889.

☞ Be up and at it.

☞ The man who idles will "get left."

☞ Farmers have commenced pulling fodder.

☞ Charles R. Nash has been appointed Postmaster at Camden C. H.

☞ Mrs. Nancy Brown, of Providence, this county, died on the 20th inst, aged about 60 years.

☞ The Baptists have had a successful protracted meeting during the past week at Sawyer's Creek.

☞ Judge Brown will hold the Courts of this District this fall, beginning at Currituck next Monday.

☞ The CAROLINIAN office is now prepared to do job printing neatly, promptly and cheaply. Send in your orders.

☞ Mr. John G. Ballance has been appointed Deputy Collector of Customs at Hatteras. He is a good and worthy man.

☞ Hon. E. A. White, Collector of Internal Revenue, passed through on Saturday on a brief visit to his family at Belvidere.

☞ The proceedings of the "Coon and 'Possum Club" comes too late for this issue. A synopsis will appear next week.

☞ Rumor has it that a syndicate of capitalists from abroad are about to make a large investment in Elizabeth City. Prospects continue to brighten.

☞ Col. W. C. Davis, with a few friends, took an excursion on his steamer the "Croatan" last week, visiting Nag's Head, Ocracoke and other points.

☞ Mr. John F. Davis, having received a telegram announcing the serious illness of his son, left on the Monday evening train for Philadelphia where he resides.

☞ The Secretary continues to receive inquiries in regard to The Elizabeth City Fair. The indications are that the attendance from abroad will be larger than ever before.

☞ The whiskey manufactured by Mr. W. W. Graves at his Distillery on Knobbs Creek several years ago, was inspected and stamped by a Revenue officer on Wednesday. It is said to be a very superior article.

☞ On Saturday, the 24th inst, Mr. John A. Pritchett and Miss Minnie T. Bennett, both of Norfolk, arrived on the noon Express; a license was procured from Register Culpepper; they were married by Rev. E. P. Wilson, and returned back on the evening train.

☞ About fifty of the surfmen of the Life Saving Service were here on Thursday to undergo the annual examination by Dr J. E. Wood, the Marine Surgeon in charge at this place. They were a fine looking body of men. They enter upon duty on the 2nd of September.

☞ A colored man named Eli Young was arrested here on Saturday evening on the charge of committing a horrible outrage upon the person of a little colored girl, in Edenton about two weeks ago. Sheriff Perry of Chowan, arrived here on Monday morning and took the prisoner, handcuffed, to Edenton.

☞ Electric lights for Elizabeth City are now a certainty. At a special meeting of the Town Commissioners held on Friday night a contract was made with Guirkin & Co., giving them the exclusive franchise, for ten years, for running their wires through the streets and lighting factories, stores, residences, etc. It is believed that they will be ready to operate by November.

☞ Our Hertford correspondent kindly sends us the following items: Hon. T. G. Skinner and family are off on a pleasure trip North; Mat H. White has returned from Kentucky with a fine trotter; Mrs. J P. Overman and children, of Elizabeth City, have been spending a week or two with her parents Mr. and Mrs. U. W. Speight, and Mr. J. M. Wheelbee, who has been ill, is able to be up again.

☞ A telegram was received here on Wednesday last announcing the sudden death of Francis Davis, of Barnsville, O. He was well known here, having spent about a year, with his son Mr. John F. Davis, in getting out juniper timber from that part of the "Great Park Estate" he had purchased in this county. He made a favorable impression upon all our people as a straightforward honest man. At home he occupied a leading place in business circles having served as President of the First National Bank of his native town. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. During his stay in this section he made frequent calls at the CAROLINIAN office and was ever a welcome visitor, for he always had something to say worth hearing.

☞ After all, the best kind of pic nic is a pic at Old Nick.

☞ The man whose credit is suspected is not safe to be trusted.

☞ Do not forget that the "congress of the fire-side" is in session all the time.

☞ And now they say mosquitoes live on vegetable substance. Oh yes; "all flesh is grass."

☞ Cheerfulness is the current coin of happiness, and not, like other possessions, merely its letter of credit.

——Ladies and childrens slippers at reduced prices at Fowler & Co's. Get a bargain while they are going.

☞ The time to do educational work is after a campaign, not just before it. Circulate the CAROLINIAN.

☞ The Almanac makers do not agree. The prognosis of most of them regarding the weather have been mostly wrong.

☞ The Managers of the Elizabeth City Fair have arranged to present several new attractions at their exhibition this year.

——Two nice, airy front rooms in the 2nd story of the CAROLINIAN Building for rent.

☞ The man struck it right when he wrote: "Let me make the bread of the nation and I don't care who makes the pies."

—— Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

☞ The Board of Education will meet Saturday September 7th for the purpose of appointing public school committees to serve for the next two years.

☞ Yes, the farmers do want the earth. And when they get it they ought to keep, preserve and feed it, treat it well and faithfully, and then it will never prove faithless.

☞ In reply to "Horticulturist," the CAROLINIAN would say that the best check to pear and other fruit tree blight is to cut at once, several inches beyond the affected part, and burning the cuttings.

——Fowler & Co have a few pair of low quartered mens shoes that must be sold soon—about half price will get them.

☞ As to the crops, the reports are somewhat conflicting. Upon the higher and well drained lands the growth appears to be vigorous, but some farmers tell us that it has been more to stalk than to ear; while others insist that the yield, on the average, will be fair.

——There was a young woman named Fleet who had bunions all over her feet When she heard the glad news of well fittin shoes, she tumbled right off of her seat. Shoes for all at Moses Weisel's

☞ The continual additions being made to the subscription list of the CAROLINIAN is evidence of two things —that the paper is appreciated and that the people want to be kept posted. Those who read it are informed of the leading events happening at home and abroad.

——Examine Moses Weisels stock of Parasols and Umbrellas before buying

☞ Parents sometimes make mistakes with their children. The son of a very eminent lawyer, while awaiting sentence in the felon's dock, was asked by the judge: "So you remember your father?" "Perfectly," said the youth; "whenever I entered his presence he said 'run away my lad, and don't trouble me.'" The great lawyer was thus enabled to complete a famous work on the "Law of Trusts," and his son in due time furnished practical commentary on the way in which his father had discharged that most sacred of trusts, committed to him in the person of his child.

——NO MONEY IN IT.—Said an old citizen lately: "I've quit doing my trading with the stores where they put it on and take it off. It makes you feel good at first to get a reduction when you buy, but when you find that though you've got so much taken off you've paid more than the first price asked at some other store, it makes you sick. There's no money in that for me. I'm going in for Robinson & Co's. store and a straight one price deal, hereafter."

☞ On taking a walk the other day from the railroad depot to Knobs Creek and back by way of North Road street, the query involuntarily arose, What would the old owners of the property north of Poindexter Creek think could they now revisit it? They would feel that they were in a strange, new place, for instead of the old fields, marshes and vacant river banks there are wide streets, handsome dwellings, mills and factories, iron tracks and splendid wharves. What a change has taken place. And so in other parts of the city. There is gradual, steady progress. The dream we published in these columns—a vision we saw in our sleep—is slowly but surely coming true, And every indication now points to its more rapid fulfilment.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

LOCAL MENTION

Those of our citizens having friends coming and going are specially requested to inform the editor, as he is always anxious to mention it in this column.—The wife of Capt. Samuel Murrells died on the 20th inst.—Charles W. Pool has returned from a pleasant visit to Baltimore and Washington City.—Miss Lillie Commander, of Atlantic City, is visiting Mrs. Dr. McIntosh.—Miss Eloise Prichard, who was on a visit to friends at Plymouth, has returned.—The young folks had a surprise party at Miss John's on Shepard street on Friday night. There was a large crowd and they had an enjoyable time.—Mrs. John P. Overman and children have been on a visit to her parents at Hertford.—We had a pleasant call on Friday from Mr. E. R. Whidbee, of Woodville. An intelligent farmer, he gave us some interesting points about the working of corn and cotton in wet weather.—"What a handsome edifice the new Baptist Church is going to be," is the general expression. Its brick walls are rapidly going up.—Mr. Rowland Cobb, Manager of the extensive mills at Buffalo City, Dare county, spent several days here the past week. He reports encouraging progress in that locality.—Our friends and patrons are cordially invited to drop in and see us whenever they come to town. We keep a vacant chair for them.—The colored Methodists have a Camp Meeting going on at their Picnic grounds near the city.—The new Planing Mill at Knobs Creek is enclosed. It will be the largest establishment in this section.—Miss May J. Jaggard, of Philadelphia, is here on a visit to her uncle Mr. Byrd Morris.—Miss Sallie Heath, who has been visiting friends in Norfolk, has returned home.—C. L. Riddle esq., is still confined to his room. He has been quite ill.—Rev. Z. H. Berry, Pastor of the Corner Stone Colored Baptist Church, administered the rite of baptism to 16 converts at the usual place in the river on Sunday. —J. H. Perry esq, Sheriff of Chowan dropped in and paid his respects on Monday.—Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church at Edenton, has been assisting Rev. J. S. Caldwell at the colored Camp Meeting here.—Mrs. Frank Vaughan is visiting her daughter at Portsmouth, Va. —The young folks had another "surprise party" on Monday night. It was at Miss Annie Gaskins' on upper Main street.—Solicitor J. H. Blount was in town yesterday.—Miss Helen Smith, of Hertford, is visiting the family of Dr. McMullan.—The butchers all go to the Market House next Monday. The CAROLINIAN has had its "say," and is of the same opinion still.—D. B. Bradford esq., has been appointed to represent the Pasquotank Confederate Veterans at the State Fair.—Mrs. Ferebee, who has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Cook, has returned to her home in Norfolk.—Miss Harriet Nixon, of Winfall, who has been visiting friends here, left for home yesterday.—Cecil G. Pool, the Electrician, arrived yesterday.

LITERARY NOTICES.

PICTURES PEOPLE LIKE TO SEE:—The lover of base-ball will be interested in the full-page picture in FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY this week, showing a player caught between bases. It is an exciting and frequent incident of ball games beautifully brought out. Visitors to Lake George will enjoy the first-page picture of the landing of the passengers. A beautiful picture of a beautiful woman, one of the bright galaxy of representative Society Ladies pictured weekly by LESLIE'S is that of Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson. The ocean race is also illustrated. LESLIE'S is full of pictures this week, all of them striking.

We have read the initial number of THE SPELLBINDER, a monthly Republican Review devoted to Republican Organization, National Industrial Progress and Progressive Literature. It contains 32 pages and is published by the Spellbinder Company at 56 Broadway, N. Y. at $5 a year. It announces its hope "to aid through this magazine in binding together all North and South who are seeking the common welfare through the organization known as the Republican party." It is certainly conducted. Enclose 30 cents and send for a sample copy.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for September is on our table. Fine portraits of "the American Duchess" (formerly Mrs. Hammerly, of New York) and the Duke of Marlborough, given in connection with an illustrated article on the famous palace and park of Blenheim, are conspicuous among the pictorial features. Colonel R. J. Hinton, one of the hydrographic experts of the Irrigation Survey now in operation in the Western States and Territories, describes interestingly, with the aid of the artist and photographer, the processes of "Making the Desert Bloom." An unusually attractive outdoor paper is Miss Elizabeth Taylor's "Up the Nepigon." Dr. L. B. Fletcher gives a comprehensive account of "Electric Railways and Electric Motors," "Count de Benyowsky's Adventures," "Carmen Sylva, Poetess and Queen," "Peru and the Amazon Delta," "Fantastic Gardening" and "Mme Tussaud" are among the other illustrated articles; and this number of the favorite magazine is unusually strong in short stories and poems.

The complete novel in the September number of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE is from the prolific pen of Edgar Fawcett, author of "Douglas Duane," "Olivia Delaplaine," "An Ambitious Woman," etc. It is a brilliant and entertaining romance of a startling and original character. Mr. George W. Childs gives the last installment of his interesting series of "Recollections." In a pleasant and happy vein he discourses upon the treasures of his library, and his rare and valuable collection of manuscripts and autographs. In "Related by an Unavailable" Anne Ferris Muhl gives an entertaining account of the difficulties an unknown author has to encounter in endeavoring to get manuscripts in print. A lively article contributed by Charles Chauncey Binney upon "The Australian Ballot System. This system has been adopted in both Australia and England, and has scored a success. "The pine and the Palm" by Wm. S. Walsh is a clever story whose title is taken from Heine's well known song. It is a story of a practical joke and its results, and is very entertaining. "Bride-Catching" by Stanland Wake, gives an account of some curious marital customs among various tribes. "The Stenographer," by an expert, Wm. A. Shaw, gives some good advice to young students in stenography. "The Philosophical Nove" by Melville Phillips, is a clever dissertion upon this peculiarly modern branch of fiction. The department of "Our One Hundred Questions" closes with this number. It presents in this final instalment the usual amount of curious and varied information. The poetry of this exceptionally interesting number includes "An Alabama Garden" by Samuel Minturn Peck; Unfulfilled, by Solomon Solis-Cohen and The World Knows Best, by Henry Collins.

A CARD

Insane Asylum, Raleigh, N. C. August 21, 1889.

Editor CAROLINIAN:—In the recent investigation of charges preferred against Dr. Grissom, Superintendent of the Asylum of which I am an inmate, I see from the newspapers that Dr. Grissom was accused of cruelty to me. I take this occasion to say that it is totally without foundation and that such accusation in reference to myself was without my knowledge or consent; and I furthermore say that I do not regard men who thus wilfully gave publicity to a man's name, as friends either of the unfortunate insane or to the interests of North Carolina.

Yours truly,
J. D. L. SMITH

DEAFNESS CAN'T BE CURED

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

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WHO IS THE HANDSOMEST WOMAN IN NEW YORK?—*Frank Leslie's Weekly* is trying to settle this question by printing every week a picture of one of the loveliest young ladies in New York society. Last week a large picture of Miss Sallie Hargous was produced. She is certainly a beautiful woman. President Harrison's visit to Bar Harbor, the striking picture of a life-saver rescuing a child at the beach, glimpses of the operating-room of the Western Union Building, and of scenes at the watermelon-dock, help to make up an unusually interesting paper.

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In the old steady way we don't stop to walk by the wayside, we don't try to run up hill and run down, we just keep on a steady pace always moving, always gaining, keeping on increasing our business.

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In the race for business and the more he puffs the worse off he is. Have you heard any [illegible] universe of space nothing in the race? Does he say he likes [illegible] and [illegible] Let us pull, we shall continue to do [illegible] travel [illegible] you will see that we keep the largest stock in town of Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Rope, Twine, Paints Oil, Drugs, Domestic &c.

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Fine Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

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RAILWAY STATISTICS.

The Progress Made in Railroad Building During 1889.

The Dividends and Earnings Compared With Those of 1887.

The railway mileage of the United States now aggregates 156,081 miles, an increase for last year of 7028 miles, according to the advance sheets of Poor's Manual for 1890, just issued. On 154,275 miles there have been issued $4,438,411,342 in stock and $4,624,655,623 in bonds, along with a funded debt of $206,952,589, and a current debt of $286,086,355, a total of $9,607,487,909. The cost of this amount of road and its equipments aggregated $8,344,394,820, while securities held as investments are set down at $1,103,232,469, and cash and other assets increase the total $423,459,653, to $9,873,079,372.

Gross earnings on 145,341 miles were $950,622,008. Net earnings were $267,393,077, and other income was $84,326,880, a total net of $382,261,557. Bond interest payments were $199,062,561; dividends, $78,943,041, and all payments, $307,553,547.

The stock debt per mile is $28,768, bonds $29,572. Passenger earnings per mile were $1726, freight, $4357; total gross, $6540; net earnings per mile, $2015. Passenger earnings were 29.44 per cent. of gross. The rate per passenger per mile was 2.246 cents, and per ton .907 cent, against 1.246 in 1883.

Compared with 1887, net earnings fell off $23,258,068, or ten per cent.; interest payments increased $3,333,036, or 1.61 per cent., and dividends fell off $11,390,417, or 12.4 per cent. The number of passengers increased six per cent. The freight tonnage was 789,398,317, an increase of 37,323,565, or 6½ per cent.

This interesting computation is made by Poor:

"The tonnage-mileage of 1887 was 61,561,069,996, for transporting when the railroads received an average rate of 1.954 cents per ton per mile, producing a revenue of $836,666,223. In 1888 the tonnage-mileage was 70,423,005,988, which produced an average revenue per ton per mile of .907 cent, or, in the aggregate, $639,200,723. Had the rates received in 1887 prevailed in 1888, the difference of about 1½ mills per ton per mile would have given the railroads an increased revenue of $80,189,839, sufficient to pay more than 2 per cent. upon the total amount of capital stock outstanding at the end of 1888, upon all of the roads contributing toward this grand aggregate."

It is shown that the average reduction in freight rates since the close of the Civil War has been not less than seventy per cent., notwithstanding which the average rate of wages paid to the railroads for their operatives is higher now than it was at that period.

"It becomes plain, therefore," says the Manual, "that the immense sums that have been annually lost to the railroads of the country by their voluntary reductions in rates have been a corresponding saving to the public at large. The calculation of the sums saved to the public by these reductions in rates during the past quarter century would reach far up into the thousands of millions."

THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

A United States Expedition to be Sent to Africa.

Captain Phythian, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, says that the preparations for the expedition to Africa to observe the total eclipse of the sun, which occurs in December next, are being actively pushed forward. The scientists are making their advance calculations. Instruments are being purchased and regulated, and everything is being attended to that can be done in advance. The meagre appropriation given by Congress for this work, $5000, necessitates very careful expenditures, and it will be impossible to send the expedition to St. Paul de Loando, where the observations will take place, except on a Government vessel. It was at first being thought that the new cruiser Baltimore would be selected for this purpose, but it is now seen that she will not be ready for sea in time for the expedition, which will have to sail about October 1. One of the older vessels will probably be sent over with the scientists, possibly the Alliance, now at Norfolk.

LIGHTNING KILLS TWENTY.

The Missouri Valley Loses Over Half a Million Dollars by Storm.

The storm which passed over the Missouri Valley recently was the most disastrous known to that section this season. Fully twenty persons, it is said, were killed by lightning, and the damage in animals killed and ruined crops will run over $500,000. This, of course, includes the damage to railroads.

Among those killed were a son of H. H. Silver, at Cortland, Neb.; George Warner and George Richardson, of Dawson, Neb.; E. Winkler, of Windrop, Mo.; H. Hamner, of Hamlin, Kan., and Fred Case, of Oakdale, Kan.

Reports from other towns state that there were many fatalities.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE coal market is glutted.

A CONGRESS of barbers has just been held in Germany.

GERMAN miners are working for from $125 to $185 a year.

ENGLISH metal works do not admit foreigners to their shops.

THE strike of the cigarette makers at Havana, Cuba, has ended.

THE plumbers will hold a convention in Washington in October.

A UNION of Jewish goldsmiths has been formed in New York city.

NEW YORK claims the best diamond cutters. They make $60 per week.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to increase the works at Altoona, Penn.

THERE is great rejoicing in the Pennsylvania coke regions over the settlement of the strike.

WAITERS for the Paris Exposition are paid $30 a month each and must be able to speak three languages.

IN Glasgow, Scotland, there are more factories to the square mile than in any other city in the United Kingdom.

THE five flint-glass factories of Findlay, Ohio, resumed operations after the usual summer shut down with 643 hands.

LOWELL (Mass.) union carpenters are taking contracts on the co-operative plan and dividing the profits among themselves.

ABOUT fifty large pulp mills, giving employment to from 100 to 400 people each, are being built in different parts of Sweden.

THE movement for higher wages throughout Central Europe continues, despite setbacks among workers in textile factories.

THE Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company has increased the wages of its puddlers from $3.25 to $3.80 per day, and has raised the pay of its other men.

IN all parts of Scotland the workers have a spirit of revolt against low wages and long hours, and everywhere the employers have been yielding.

IT is said that the Knights of Labor order is rapidly falling away, two-thirds having withdrawn from a membership of nearly three-quarters of a million.

THE organized weavers of Fall River, Mass., are still divided into two bodies, each having a different object and scope. An attempt is to be made to affiliate them.

AT the convention of the National Association of Silk Workers in Yonkers, N. Y., it was decided to strive for the equalization of wages in the trade all over the country.

PRESIDENT WEIHE, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, has been re-elected President and his salary advanced to $3000 per year, an increase of $500.

BRUSHMAKERS in England are beginning to organize. They have to fight an army of itinerant brushmakers, who travel about from town to town, making brushes by hand and selling the brushes at a cheap rate.

THE last census shows that the average yearly earnings of the whole American people amount to $360 each. Mechanics average $1000 yearly earnings, clerks and other salaried persons earn $1500, and the learned professions average but $2500.

HIRT suggests that the solitary character of the shoemakers' work leads them to think a great deal, and occasionally produces great meditators, like Jacob Bombe, von Leyden, Sachs and others. This tendency often causes insanity. Halford says the meistersingers of the middle ages were principally from the ranks of shoemakers, tailors, etc.

A NUMBER of girls in the doubling room of Belding Brothers' silk mill at Rockville, Conn., are on a strike for more air. They say that the atmosphere of the factory is close and oppressive and that the bosses will not allow them to open the windows more than an inch. The bosses claim that when the windows were open the girls lost a great deal of time watching the people on the street. About four hundred girls are employed in the factory.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

WILLIAM JONES, for twenty years a trusted employe of E. H. Butler & Co., educational publishers of Philadelphia, has disappeared. He is said to be short $40,000 in his accounts. Jones is a bachelor.

THE State Committee met in New York city and decided to hold the Republican State Convention at Saratoga on September 25.

ABOUT 2200 plasterers struck in New York city for an increase of wages from $4 to $4.50 a day. About 700 had their demand conceded.

PROFESSOR ELIAS LOOMIS MUNSON, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at Yale University, died in New Haven, Conn., of Bright's disease. He was born in 1811.

GREAT devastation was done by storms on the New Jersey coast. Many watering-places were seriously damaged.

AFTER a nine-days'-vacation in New England President Harrison left Bar Harbor, Me., for Washington. He stopped at Manchester, N. H., long enough to drive about among the mills. At Concord, N. H., he was formally received by members of the Legislature in joint convention. He made a brief address. He went thence to Fall River, Mass., where he took the steamer Pilgrim for New York.

DURING the late storm Benjamin Andreas and William McDonald, both married, were drowned at Walnut Port, Penn. They were employed on the bridge being erected across the Lehigh River.

THE vicinity of Mammoth, Penn., was visited by a snow storm. The ground was completely covered.

MICHAEL and John Murphy, two brothers, aged five and six, respectively, while sailing their little boats near Bloomfield, N. J., fell into the Morris Canal and were drowned.

EBEN S. ALLEN, ex-President of the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Railroad Company, of New York city, who had pleaded guilty, in the Court of General Sessions, to the fraudulent issue of stock of the company was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to four-teen years imprisonment in State Prison.

AN explosion of gas in the crockery store of T. J. Macable, New York city, killed Jacobs Morris, aged seventeen, and wounded twenty-five other persons.

UNITED STATES SENATOR WILLIAM M. EVARTS sailed for Europe, from New York city, accompanied by his son Allen and daughter. He goes to have eminent oculists operate on his eyes, which are failing him.

A HORSE and wagon hired from Pearsall's livery-stable at Freeport, N. Y., were stolen from the rear yard of the hotel in Bellmore Nov. 1 by the outfit was found at Baldwin's in the possession of Miss Susie Brower, of Merrick, N. Y., a highly connected young woman, who confessed the theft.

DRUNKEN quarrels among miners at Pittsburg, Penn., who had just been paid off, resulted in two murders in quick succession. Thomas Snell, a sinker, aged forty-five, and Charles Fitzgerald were the victims.

GOVERNOR GOODELL has prorogued the New Hampshire Legislature. During the last session the Governor approved 238 bills and 57 joint resolutions, and vetoed one act.

CHARLES KELLER, of Philadelphia, and two girls named Mamie and Winnie Colligan, aged seventeen and twenty years respectively, were carried over the falls at Easton, Penn., while boating. The girls were drowned.

REV. FRED A. BARNITZ, of Middletown, Penn., a retired clergyman, and Charles H. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, were fishing from a boat on Swatara Creek, near Middletown, Penn., when they were drawn into a whirlpool and drowned.

MRS. MARY HINCK, and Mrs Emma White, of Byron, N. Y., were killed by an engine at a railway crossing in Rochester, N. Y.

ALFRED PORTER, aged about nineteen years, of Dover, N. H., a student of Dartmouth College, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by Kenniston's Island, by Herbert E. Towle, of Dover.

THE Finance Committee of the World's Fair Committee met in New York city and organized; Jesse Seligman, the banker, submitted a plan to raise money without asking Congress for help.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made arrangements to establish a pension system for its employes, the first of its kind in the United States. The pension plan will be introduced in connection with the company's relief association.

THE body of Frederick Wilcox, aged twenty-six, was found hanging in a hayloft at Virgil, N. Y. He was to have been married in a short time. Temporary insanity is the alleged cause.

THE New York State Committee met at Saratoga and decided to hold the Democratic State Convention in Syracuse on October 1st.

South and West.

THE Iowa Republican State Convention convened at Des Moines. Mr. Hutchinson was nominated for Governor on the twenty-fifth ballot. On the second ballot Poyner was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

FRED TOSHMAN, a saloon keeper, was lynched at Roslyn, Washington, for shooting a man named Thomas. The latter owed him $2 and would not pay it.

CAPTAIN PHILIP W. MCKINNEY was nominated for Governor by acclamation by the State Democratic Convention of Virginia in session at Richmond.

BILL WESTMORELAND, colored, has been hanged at Jacksonville, Fla., for killing his wife on the night of April 5 last.

A CYCLONE 200 feet wide by a mile and a half long struck Russell, Ill., inflicting great damage.

AN engine which was being repaired at Charlottesville, Va., exploded, killing two men and injuring several others.

DAMAGE was done by flood in North and South Carolina.

GLANDERS is raging among car horses at Chicago. Thousands have died.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD was arrested at San Francisco, Cal., charged with being an accessory to the murder of Judge David S. Terry, and released on habeas corpus proceedings in $5000 bail.

THE jury at Purvis, Miss., returned a verdict of guilty of prize fighting against John L. Sullivan.

AT Jackson, Tenn., Henry Prewit, an ex-cowboy from Texas, shot his young wife through the neck, inflicting a fatal wound, wounded his mother-in-law, and then shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

THE Montana Constitutional Convention finished its work. The North Dakota Constitutional Convention decided upon Bismarck as the permanent Capital of the new State.

WALTER ASBURG, alias Berriam, was lynched at Pooler, Ga., ten miles west of Savannah, for assault upon Lulu Kissman, a seventeen-year-old German girl.

THE work of the Revision and Phraseology Committees was completed at Helena, and the Constitution being finished, the State Convention of Montana adjourned sine die.

THE Constitutional Convention of North Dakota has finished its work.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at Purvis, Miss., for prize-fighting. He appealed the case.

EIGHTEEN men were injured by a train accident near Lincoln, Neb.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN G. BROWN, of Tennessee, late receiver of the Texas and Pacific Railway, and at the time of his death President of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, died recently at Red Boiling Springs, Tenn.

CONGRESSMAN J. LAIRD, of the Second Nebraska District, died a few days ago at his home at Hastings, Neb., from a complication of diseases. He was born at Fowlerville, N. Y., in 1849.

A FIGHT occurred between the "Jaybirds" and "Woodpeckers," rival political factions at Richmond, Texas, in which Sheriff Garvey and Deputy Blakeney were killed and several others wounded. The Governor and two companies of State troops went there and quelled the disturbance.

ANDREW JOHNSON, a barkeeper, and a man named Peterson, a blacksmith, were drowned while fishing on Camp Lake, Wis.

J. C. LYONS was killed outright, C. W. Pauly fatally mangled, an engine and eight cars were wrecked and a large number of cattle killed in a wreck at Montgomery, Ind., caused by the engine striking a cow.

WALLS constituting part of the ruin of the brewery recently burned in Fort Wayne, Ind., fell, burying five men. Charles Ruhl, Martin Thomas and Lawrence Overly were killed, John Gleason and Henry Kentz were badly hurt.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER DEWEY, of Huntington, Ind., has defaulted for $6500. The fugitive clerk took $600 of Postmaster Swint's money, who is completely ruined by the theft. He has turned over to his bondsmen the paper of which he was editor.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Private Secretary Halford, Attorney-General Miller and Secretary Rusk left Deer Park, Md., for Indianapolis, Ind., where the President was to spend several days before returning to Washington.

Washington.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has definitely determined not to place the clerks of the Census Bureau under the civil service rules.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular from Washington prohibiting the refilling at distilleries of casks or packages previously used at the same distillery.

THE light offerings of bonds have resulted in a steady increase in the Treasury surplus at Washington, which amounts to $70,860,000, being the highest point reached since October last. The pension payments for the present month are estimated at $18,000,000.

THE Navy Department has ordered the payment to Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, of $19,300 on account of the new gunboat Yorktown. This is the last regular payment on the vessel.

ACTING POSTMASTER-GENERAL CLARKSON awarded the contract for furnishing postal cards to the Postoffice Department for four years, beginning October 1 next, to Albert Daggett, of New York.

THE Department of State has been informed that the Nicaragua Government has appointed Senor Don Horacio Guzman, the present Minister to the United States, to represent Nicaragua at the Congress of American Nations to be held in October.

THE President and Mrs. Harrison left Washington for Deer Park, Md., for a brief sojourn.

THE President has authorized Brigadier-General MacFeely, Commissary-General of Subsistance, to perform the duties of Secretary of War during Secretary Proctor's absence.

THE President has made the following appointments: Robert B. Rentfro, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Brazos de Santiago, Texas; Daniel R. Collier, to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Louisville, Ky.; Robert A. Mosely, Jr., to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Alabama; Louis Weinstein, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Iowa.

COLONEL JOHN M. WILSON, Engineer Corps, late Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia, has been appointed Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, to succeed General John G. Parke, who was recently retired.

THE Department of Agriculture was closed for a day on account of the death of ex-Commissioner of Agriculture Watts at Carlisle, Penn. Mr. Watts was Commissioner during Grant's administration.

THERE are seventeen contested seats in the House of Representatives, the papers being already in the custody of W. H. Mobley, clerk of the Committee on Elections. The cases are with one exception (Indiana) from the Southern States.

THE bond purchases by the Treasury Department at Washington from August 3 1887, to and including August 17, 1889, aggregated $177,624,800, at a cost of $204,514,871. These bonds would have cost $240,543,277 at maturity, so that the saving has been $36,028,405.

THE Argentine Republic, through its Charge d'Affaires at Washington, Mr. Ernesto Bosch, has addressed a formal invitation to the United States Government to take part in the second international cattle show of the Argentine Agricultural Society, to be held at Buenos Ayres. The show opens on April 20 and closes on May 11, 1890.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS PORTER has appointed Charles E. Taft, of Little Rock, Ark., special agent on ship building.

Foreign.

AN attempt will be made by France to obtain General Boulanger's extradition from Great Britain.

TURKISH troops are hastening to Crete to suppress the insurrection there.

EX-KING MILAN has consented to allow ex-Queen Nathalie to visit her son, King Alexander of Servia, several times a year and to reside in the palace during each visit.

THE rioters in Totien, province of China, fled before the approaching troops. For the loss of four or five of their countrymen last year the rioters revenged themselves by killing between 400 and 500 inhabitants of Chin Chu villages, including women and children.

LEGITIME is now virtually in charge of the entire island of Hayti. Hyppolite's forces, since their defeat, have become demoralized.

GENERAL BOULANGER has issued from his retreat in London a manifesto addressed to the "Honest People," declaring that the French Senate and Chamber procured his conviction by fraudulent means.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has conferred the title of Count on Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, who is now in Europe.

EDWARD CONROY, United States Consul at Porto Rico, is dead. He was one of the oldest members of the consular service, having been appointed Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, April 21, 1869, from Pennsylvania. He was a native of Connecticut, and was fully eighty years of age.

AUGUSTIN ARROYO DE ANDA has been chosen President of the Mexican Congress, by virtue of which office he becomes Vice-President of the Republic.

THE betrothal is announced of the Duke of Nassau to Princess Margaret, youngest sister of Emperor William of Germany.

THREE miners were killed by an explosion in a colliery at Hanley, Staffordshire, England.

HERR LACHMANN, editor of the *Londoner Journal*, a weekly newspaper printed in German in London, England, murdered his wife and child, and then committed suicide.

A DYNAMITE cartridge accidently exploded in a coal mine at Domen, Hungary. Five persons were killed and a number of others injured.

A FAMINE is threatened in Montenegro owing to the failure of the crops, and endemic disease is now extensively prevalent.

A NEW steamer just completed was making her trial trip from Shanghai, China, when her boiler burst and thirty persons on board were killed.

EX-KING MALIETOA and other exiles have returned to Apia, Samoa. The ex-King was warmly welcomed by the natives and his own flag was hoisted. King Mataafa also greeted Malietoa with cordiality.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Shah has left Paris.

EMPEROR WILLIAM will go to Madrid.

THE Prince of Wales is short, stout and bald.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S income is $125,000 a year.

THE Queen of Italy is an ardent student of Volapuk.

THE Earl of Fife is descended from a peddler of eggs.

JAY GOULD when a young man was noted for his wit and high spirits.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has invited Queen Victoria to return his visit at Berlin.

SENATOR BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, is said to be the best shot in Congress.

A SON of Cetewayo, the Zulu, is one of the dusky notables at the Paris Exposition.

SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, is devoting his vacation to collecting books for his library.

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, though he has a salary of $30,000 a year, is always "hard up."

GENERAL ALBERT FIKE, the head of all the Masonic orders and rites in this country, is in his eightieth year.

PRINCE ALEXANDER, of Battenberg, has been appointed to the command of an Austrian regiment in Styria.

HOWARD EVERETT HALE says that when he was in college he and his chum took the first daguerreotype ever made in Boston.

HON. ALLEN G. THURMAN has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., where he will receive treatment for his old malady, the rheumatism.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, the poet, now fails to recognize his most intimate friends except by voice, and is a physical wreck.

MRS. MARY E. ROWELL, a granddaughter of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame, has been sent to an insane asylum at the request of friends.

JOAQUIN MILLER, the poet of the Sierras, has become a rich man. Some years ago he bought 200 acres near Oakland, Cal. They are to be taken now for town lots.

ACCORDING to Henry M. Stanley himself, he has proposed marriage six seven, only to be refused with thanks. On the eve of his eighth proposal he reconsidered his determination and took to the woods.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES says that in reviewing his life he finds that he has taken more interest in surgery than in poetry, but he realizes that his fame will rest upon the efforts of his pen, not of his knife.

THIRTY years ago, as some of the residents of Trenton, N. J., recall, Prince Murat, now engaged to Miss Caldwell, a wealthy American, drove a milk wagon in that town and was considered a farmer of rather uncertain resources.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S special medical attendant, Professor Schweninger, who cured the Chancellor of his too pronounced tendency to stoutness, is, by particular desire of the Sultan, about to instruct two Turkish physicians in his special method of treatment.

THE Standard Oil Company has bought up all the white lead companies in the United States. The estimated amount paid is $60,000,000. The calculation is based on the fact that $4,000,000 was paid for the Atlantic White Lead Company of Brooklyn.

VICTIMS OF THE FLAMES.

Awful Scenes in a Burning New York Tenement House.

Nine Persons Swiftly Smothered or Burned to Death.

Nine persons were burned to death or smothered by smoke in a tenement house at No. 305 Seventh avenue, New York city, at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Flames broke out in the kitchen of a restaurant in the basement of the building five minutes before 5 o'clock and swept through the five stories above the street with appalling rapidity, at once cutting off escape by the stairway. Most of the tenants were in bed when the fire began and the majority of its nine victims were burned in their beds. There were a few more than sixty persons in the building at the time. Those who were saved climbed from the fire escapes into the adjoining building.

The following is a list of the dead: Glennon, William, sixty years old, burned to death; McGeoghegan, Nellie, twenty years, smothered; Wells, Mary, thirty-one years, smothered; Wells, Jane, four years, smothered; Wells, Thomas, four years, smothered; Lustig, Bertha, forty years, burned to death; McKee, William, forty-seven years, burned to death; Jeffrey, Jane, sixty-five years old, smothered.

Unknown woman, forty-five years, stoutly built, medium size, fair complexion, smothered.

The injured were: Glennon, William, eighteen years old, burned on hands and feet, at the New York Hospital; Glennon, John, badly burned, New York Hospital.

Thirteen families were made homeless by the fire. The loss to their property is not great. The flames spent their fury chiefly in the hallway and spread out on the top floor. Less than $10,000 will cover the entire damage done to property.

The building is a five-story structure with a brown-stone front and stands in the middle of a solid block of tenements of the same character. On the ground floor is John Snyder's restaurant and S. Sopher's fish store. There was room for four families on each floor, but the two apartments over the restaurant and one in the second story above were not occupied on account of the heat from the cooking below. There were thirteen families in the tenement, including more than sixty persons. At 5 o'clock when the conflagration was at its height nearly all of the tenants were still sound asleep.

It is supposed that the flames were communicated from the range when the fire was being started in it. The awful swiftness of the blaze strongly suggests the use of kerosene.

There was a door opening from the restaurant kitchen into the hallway. Perhaps it was open and set ablaze by a draft that led the flames to the stairway. Less than a hundred feet away, on the corner of Twenty-eighth street, stood Policemen Warner and McCullough, of the Thirtieth street squad, chatting together. The first warning of the fire came to them in the form of a distant yell of fear and pain. Pausing in their conversation, and looking up and down the avenue to discover where it came from, they saw a blaze at the windows of the restaurant, a flash across the sidewalk, and at the next instant the flames burst from the roof. Their lurid glow seemed to shine from every window.

Amazed and awed by the sight, the policemen stood an instant undecided. The next moment the avenue resounded with their raps and alarm calls. They kicked in the door of the burning tenement only to be met and driven back by the rush of fire and dense smoke. That way access and flight were equally impossible.

The policeman then hammered on the doors of the house next door, and burst it open. There were fire escapes—iron ladders, running from house to house. By these, if at all the occupants of the burning house must be reached and warned. Before running up the policeman glanced at the burning tenement. Not a head was in sight and not a human being seemed to be moving in the building, though the flames blazed twenty feet in the air over the roof. Outwardly it was as quiet as the grave. But as they held their breath to listen a confused murmur came from within, that rose and grew into a wild, frenzied wail of terror and distress, of men and women and children struggling for their lives in the terrible death-trap, and perishing without hope of help. The terrible cries sounded in the ears of the policemen as they dashed upstairs, broke into the rooms of the tenants, and running along the fire-escapes in front and rear smashed the windows of the burning building with their clubs, calling at the top of their voices to the people to run for their lives. Already the iron bridge was filled with half-naked men and women, dragging frightened children to the shelter of the adjoining tenements.

By this time the firemen had come. Captain Croker with his engine crew of No. 1, came first. Within fourteen minutes after the first alarm the reserves of the district had responded to a general alarm call with a dozen engines, and half the ambulances of the city hospitals were speeding toward the scene of the disaster.

The struggle in the burning tenement had been as brief as it was fearful. Not a soul escaped down the stairs. Those who tried fell on the threshold of their own doors dead and were found there. The family of James Kloter, on the floor above the restaurant, were among those first aroused to their danger. Husband, wife and children slept in the front room. The parents gathered up the little ones, two each, in their arms, and ran to the front. The flames were leaping from the front of the store, and licking the iron of the fire-escape until it was red hot. Terrified, they rushed to the rear. It was even worse there. To venture out on the iron bridge was to rush into the jaws of death. With a desperate resolve, the six braved the dangers of the front and climbed from the southern corner of the fire-escape over to the next building. The awning under the dangerous bridge was burning, and two minutes later escape that way was altogether cut off.

The experience of the Kloters was that of every other tenant who escaped. Frank Wilson, a night watchman, living on the third floor, had barely got into the house when the fire broke out. He fled, like the others, by way of the fire escape to the next house. Had not that way been open there would have been no other but to jump from the windows. The stairs and landings from the street to the roof were a roaring furnace. The roof itself was ablaze, and descent to the iron ladders was impossible.

The fire burst from the ground floor windows, fanned by the draught it caused, and reaching outward half across the sidewalk and far into the back yard.

When the flames were burning fiercest, the firemen stationed on the roofs of every building in the block turned such a tremendous flood of water into the burning tenement that the fire went out as a candle that is snuffed. In twenty minutes men were picking their way among the smoking, steaming wreck of stairway and hall, groping in scorched furniture and dripping rooms for the bodies of those known to be there. Outside a half nude, wholly crazed, hysterical crowd clamored, wringing their hands and tearing their hair for father, mother and children.

Firemen, policemen and surgeons, whose ambulances were in waiting at the door, made up the exploring party. There was little need of the doctors. Nothing that had life could have survived that fiery blast shut in the burning building. The physicians could only attest, officially, that those they found were dead.

Acting Captain Schmittberger, of the Thirtieth Street Police Station, as soon as he heard the circumstances under which the fire was discovered, ordered the arrest of Snyder, the proprietor; Walter Brooks, the colored cook, who was on duty at the time, and Joseph Plunket, who acts as cook in the day time. They were taken to the station house and detained for the action of the Coroner.

BRAZIL'S COFFEE CROP.

The Recently Emancipated Slaves Produce a Small Yield.

Some important information was received on the New York Coffee Exchange respecting the situation of the Brazilian coffee crop. Brazilian coffee being the only product dealt in on the exchange, the information at hand was deemed of the utmost importance. The best informed houses in Rio now say that as a yield 5,500,000 bags is a moderate estimate. The quality of the crop has, in general, not been good; careful preparation is no longer profitable, and the differences in price between the lower and higher grades are now much greater than for years past. Previous estimates of the new crop were fixed at 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 bags, but the severe drought and excessive heat has reduced the probable yield so much that, with the continued disorganization of labor, about 1,500,000 bags below the regular crop is expected, which is considered a moderate estimate in one sense, as 5,500,000 was in another.

The quality of the new crop as shown by arrivals so far is poor. Washed coffee is very scarce, and of Serra abaixon none has been seen. From July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889, Rio shipped 2,343,882 bags to the United States, against 1,336,509 in 1887-88, and 2,092,336 in 1886-87, and 2,449,108 in 1885-86. Things are still in a transition state; it has taken time for the recently emancipated freedman to realize that he is free. Many of the ex-slaves are already reduced to working for their keep. The condition of these people will have an important bearing upon the future coffee production of Brazil.

LATER NEWS.

TWO cotton mills at Providence, the Wanregan and its leased property, the Nottingham, and a woolen mill, the Thornton Worsted Company, have failed, the result of the recent failures of Lewis Bros., of New York city, and Brown, Steese & Clark, of Boston.

A TORNADO of thirty minutes' duration passed over Winthrop, Me. Rain fell in torrents, accompanied by very heavy thunder, and the wind blew a gale. Corn and other crops were seriously injured, barrels of apples were blown from trees in orchards, and numbers of trees were prostrated by the gale.

THE Keystone Furnace Company, of Reading, Penn., has failed. Liabilities $500,000.

JOSEPH POPA, a thirteen-year-old bootblack, testified that he saw a man set the Seventh avenue (New York city) tenement house on fire in which ten lives were lost recently.

A GASOLINE still at the oil refinery of A. D. Miller, in Allegheny, Penn., exploded with a frightful noise, and the entire plant was immediately fired and rapidly destroyed. The engineer and a watchman were killed. The property destroyed was valued at $225,000.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, respited Giblin, the wife murderer, sentenced to be hanged August 23d, for sixty days.

FRANK MORRIS, John Heil, James O'Brien and Brodie Morris, miners, of Charleston, W. Va., were caught beneath a fall of slate in the mines of the Connellton Coal Company in Fayette County and killed.

DR. E. PARSONS, said to be the oldest practicing dentist in the United States, died a few days ago at Savannah, Ga. He was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1800.

THE flourishing city of Colfax, Ill., on the Illinois Central, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire

THE President was enthusiastically received and entertained by the city of Cincinnati, after which he resumed his journey to Indianapolis.

AT a session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Rome, Ga., Colonel Adolph Brandt, while opposing a resolution, fell dead in the hall from an attack of apoplexy. He was a prominent lawyer of Atlanta, and widely known throughout the State.

THE contractors of the new cruiser Baltimore have notified the Navy Department at Washington that they are ready for the official trial of the vessel.

SEVERE hail storms passed over parts of Austria. Many persons were killed. Much damage has been done by gales on the English coast. Severe storms also prevailed throughout France. Telegraphic communication was greatly interrupted.

CUBA has established a signal service bureau.

THIRTY thousand dock laborers are on strike for higher wages in London, England.

NEWS comes from Victoria, British Columbia, of the seizure by the United States revenue cutter Rush of two illegal sealers, the Minnie and the Pathfinder, in Behring Sea; both were dispatched to Sitka, Alaska, with a prize crew.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed by an Accident to a Threshing Machine.

A terrible accident occurred about noon at the farm of Charles Dinsmore, eighteen miles southwest of Aberdeen, Dakota. Three men were killed and several others seriously injured by the explosion of a threshing-machine engine boiler.

The engineer, Frank Arnswoldt, aged twenty-nine years, was blown seventeen rods and instantly killed. William Shoeler, aged twenty-three, was blown twelve rods, and was dead when picked up. The fireman, whose name is unknown, recently from Jackson, Mich., aged about twenty-five, had his head blown off.

J. Kritel had a leg broken and was badly scalded on the other leg and body. Two others were injured, but not dangerously. A team of horses attached to a water wagon was blown into the air and carried several rods. The wreck of the engine was scattered all over the prairie.

J. Shinsky, the owner of the engine, was absent at the time of the accident. It is supposed to have escaped from a defective boiler which had been used five years and was cracked and rusty. The threshing crew was composed mostly of Russians and information is difficult to obtain.

KILLED BY STUDENTS.

A Montreal Lad Dies in the Hands of Careless Doctors.

George Prendergast, a boy employed by the Sobiston Lithographing Company at Montreal, Canada, had two of his fingers caught in the machinery and badly crushed. He went to Montreal General Hospital to have them amputated. The house surgeon being absent, two young students, both under twenty years of age, instead of calling in the consulting physician, who lives only a block away, undertook to do the job themselves, and to stop the boy's yelling began giving him ether.

The lad's mother remonstrated, but was told to mind her business. They guessed they knew theirs. In fifteen minutes the patient was taken with a fit of vomiting, and within half an hour he was a corpse. The students were arrested to await the coroner's inquest. The boy's brother wanted to shoot them.

IN A BURNING MINE.

Two Americans Try to Rescue Eight Mexicans and All Are Lost.

The Mexican steamboat Alejandro arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Guaymas, Mexico, bringing word that in the early part of July a fire broke out in the 1500-foot level of the Triumfo mine, near the town of the same name, and ten miners lost their lives.

Eight Mexican miners were in the mine at the time of the fire and two unknown Americans, formerly of San Francisco, volunteered to go to their rescue. The shaft was full of smoke and gases, and when the bucket was hauled to the top the Americans were found to be dead. The fire lasted several days and finally burned itself out.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 37½	@	4 60
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 75	@	3 50
Sheep	—	@	5 45
Lambs	6 25	@	7 25
Hogs—Live	4 50	@	4 90
Dressed	6¾	@	8½
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 40
Patents	4 75	@	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	84¼	@	85¾
Rye—State	53½	@	54½
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	87
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	43½	@	46
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	37
Mixed Western	24	@	29
Hay—No. 1	95	@	1 00
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	80
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.20c
Butter—Elgin Creamery	18	@	19
Dairy, fair to good	13	@	17
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	14
Factory	8½	@	12½
Cheese—State Factory	6¾	@	8¾
Skims—Light	6	@	7
Western	6	@	7½
Eggs—State and Penn	18	@	18½

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	3 25	@	3 90
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@	4 60
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@	5 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 70	@	4 75
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	91
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	39½
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	29½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	74

BOSTON.

Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	6 00	@	6 40
Corn—Steamer Yellow	49	@	49½
Oats—No. 2 White	38	@	40
Rye—State	65	@	70

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	5½	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	2½	@	4½
Lambs	5	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	5	@	5½

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Aug	82¾	@	83
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Aug	42¾	@	43
Oats—Ungraded White	32½	@	33¾
Potatoes—Early Rose	25	@	30
Butter—Creamery Extra	16½	@	17
Cheese—Part skims	5	@	7

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Brooklyns are demoralized.

BARKLEY is captaining the Toledos.

MINNEAPOLIS has the League bee in its bonnet.

PITTSBURG'S salary list amounts to $40,000 a year.

HEALY, of Chicago, heads the pitchers' column.

BROOKLYN'S games are largely patronized by ladies.

TEBEAU is considered the best captain Cincinnati ever had.

WARD, of New York, is doing a heap of scientific batting.

IN Boston Ganzel is now considered the Hub's star player.

CLEVELAND and Chicago will have to fight it out for fourth place.

CLARKSON, of Boston, now